

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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## IRELAND A NATION



"THE ISSUE IS HOME RULE": MR. JOHN REDMOND INDICATING HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at Tipperary the other day, Mr. Redmond said that the highest interest of the Irish Nationalists was that the crisis should end in the success of the attack on the House of Lords, and that all else was trivial. "The issue is Home Rule," he said, "and on it we must concentrate our action, risk everything, subordinate everything."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]



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## PARLIAMENT.

BY a majority of 106, in an unusually full House, the Commons decided on Monday to go into Committee on the resolutions for the restriction of the Veto of the Peers; and on Tuesday the Government carried a closure order by which all the proposals on the subject will be concluded next Thursday, the 14th inst. The debate on the general motion was full of interest, and was distinguished by the ability of a considerable number of maiden speeches, especially on the Conservative side. The old tradition that a new member should not make a set speech in his first session has been generally departed from by men who may have feared that if they did not speak in the present session they would probably not have another opportunity in this Parliament. Their intervention has proved how greatly the ability of the Opposition has been reinforced by the General Election. It was a declaration, however, by Mr. Churchill, in a very pungent oration, which excited the liveliest interest. A sensation was produced when he said it had "become necessary that the Crown and the Commons, acting together, should restore the balance of the Constitution." This declaration was hailed with enthusiasm by the Liberals, but provoked the resentment of Unionists, and Mr. Lyttelton, in a very severe tone, rebuked the Home Secretary for suggesting the propriety of an alliance between the Radical Party and the Throne, "for which there was not a shadow of justification." Although the Parliamentary crisis is at an acute point, the Ministers have naturally been observing reticence as long as possible with regard to their tactics. The idea of passing the old Budget "without the alteration of a comma" has been repudiated, but when questioned at the beginning of this week as to the alterations that were contemplated and as to the methods to be adopted for carrying out the Veto resolutions, Mr. Asquith replied in the formula, "Wait and see." This phrase excited the merriment of the House, and Mr. Bonar Law expressed the feeling of the Opposition when he jeered at the Government as a Wait and See Government.

## OUR SUPPLEMENT.

WE give as a Supplement with this Number what we feel sure our readers will agree is a most interesting series of portraits of contemporary celebrities. These artistic "camera-pictures"—a name appropriately indicating that they are something more than mere conventional photographs—are reproduced from the work of Mr. E. O. Hoppé, which is on view, as a one-man show, at the Gallery of the Royal Photographic Society.

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## THE OLDEST VERSION OF THE DELUGE-STORY.

(See Illustrations.)

THIRTY-EIGHT years have now passed since the late George Smith made his sensational announcement of the discovery of a Babylonian version of the story of the Flood, as given in Genesis, chapters vi. viii. And well might the scholars and Bible-students of that time be astounded. Here, though in a rather imperfect state, was an account of that great catastrophe, agreeing, in the main, with the version in the Bible. It stated why the infliction was sent, gave details as to the construction of a boat and its provisionment, and described the entry thereto of the Babylonian Noah with all his family and his possessions. It related picturesquely the coming of the storm; the grounding of the boat on Mount "Nisir"; the sending-forth of the birds (three instead of two); the landing from the floating prison; the sacrifice on the peak of the mountain; and indicated something parallel to the covenant made with Noah as a conclusion. It is true that there were notable differences—the gross polytheism instead of the monotheism of the Hebrew account, the short time during which the Deluge lasted, and the translation of Ut-napishtim (the Babylonian Noah) and his wife to immortality in a "remote place at the mouths of the rivers"; but the legend was all there, forming a striking confirmation of the Biblical account, as Babylonian sages, from the end of the third millennium before Christ onwards, believed it to have taken place.

But there was more to come; for when, in the following year, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, with praiseworthy enterprise, sent out Mr. George Smith to the East to search for more records, he was able to announce the discovery of a missing portion, referring to the entry into the Ark. It was a mere scrap, and none of the lines was complete, but its discovery formed a very satisfactory termination of the expedition. But how did this new piece fit into the former clay tablet? Alas, it did not fit into it—it was a fragment of a different version, told in the third person instead of the first.

Since then, it is true, a few additional fragments of the first version found have come to light, but nothing of importance. The Rev. V. Scheil, also, was fortunate enough to find part of another tablet of about 1900 B.C.—perhaps belonging to the version on the scrap brought back by Mr. G. Smith from Nineveh in 1873—but it is too imperfect to fill any gaps satisfactorily.

It is, therefore, a matter of great interest to learn that Professor Hilprecht, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., has found, in the mounds of Niffer (identified with the Calneh of Genesis x, 10), a still older fragment than that published by Professor Scheil. It is true that it measures no more than 2½ in. by 2½, and has parts of fourteen lines only; but as the whole is clear and fairly readable, and treats, moreover, of the Flood in a different way from the others, agreeing much more closely with the Biblical account, it may be regarded as a discovery of the first importance. In it there is a reference to "loosening," probably the confines of heaven and earth, and the "sweeping away of all men together" (seemingly by a flood). But the one to whom this announcement was made was to "seek" life before the deluge came forth, "for over all living beings, as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation." Directions are then given him to build a ship (lit. a great boat), and the total height of the vessel is referred to. It was to be "a house-boat," to carry what should be saved of life, and covered with a strong deck. Into this ship the Babylonian Noah is directed to take "the beast of the field, (and) the bird of the heavens (and) the creeping things, two of everything), instead of a number," together with his family.

Such is the substance of Professor Hilprecht's rendering of this inscription, and in the book which he is now publishing he makes several very interesting and important notes on the words. His rendering suggests that the "ship" was a little like the Noah's Arks which we have been accustomed to see in books, except that it had not a pointed or gable roof (such things were probably unknown in the Babylonian East), but one slightly domed. With the words "I will loosen," he compares the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, and the opening of the windows of heaven (Genesis vii, 11); the sweeping away of all men corresponds with the reference to the destruction of mankind (vii, 21); and the bringing of overthrow, destruction, and annihilation, with the destruction of all flesh in Genesis vi, 17. "Build a great ship" finds its parallel in "make thee an ark" (vi, 14), and "with a strong roof cover it" is represented by verse 16: "a roof (not 'a window') shalt thou make." The "beast of the field and the bird of heaven," which were to be taken into the ship, "(two of each?) instead of a number," may be compared with the same chapter, verses 19-20, where, however, the birds are referred to before the beasts. In the last fragmentary line only the word "family" is visible, but there is hardly any doubt that it had, when complete, something similar to the corresponding line in the version first published by the late George Smith: "I sent up into the midst of the boat all my family and relatives, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field, and the artificers"; or that which he found the following year: "thy (wife?), thy family, thy relatives, and the artificers." (Apparently it would have been the height of ingratitude to leave those who had helped to build the Ark to a watery doom.)

But the book which Professor Hilprecht has written on this document is a scientific production of the highest importance, dealing not only with the Flood-story, but also with the historical and geographical questions connected with it. Though modest in extent, it is a monument of acute research, and a work which can be highly recommended. It is earnestly to be hoped that not only the oldest version now published by its discoverer (it belongs to the period preceding the birth of Abraham), but also those discovered by George Smith and Father Scheil, may ultimately be completed by fresh finds in the ruin-mounds of Babylonia and Assyria.

THEOPHILUS G. PINCHES.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WONDER when modern people will begin to perceive the plain fact that Evolution (at this word you will please bow your head twenty-seven times or go through some other sacerdotal rite) that Evolution, I say, however fascinating or even inspiring as a picture of the facts of the past, is totally useless as a moral code for the future. A great scientific theory has a dignity of its own. There is no reason why it should also profess to be a piece of ethical or social advice. Nor, I think, do people try to make new moralities out of any of the other great scientific generalisations. I have never heard the Law of Gravity adduced as a reason for knocking people down. I have never known the Circulation of the Blood offered as an excuse for blood shed. I never knew running away from your wife called Centrifugal Force: or tearing her hair out described as Capillary Attraction. But the ancient theory of a slow variation of species, the theory of which Lamarck, Darwin, Haeckel and others have given diverse and disputed versions, this one scientific scheme of facts the idealists and moralists seem quite unable to leave alone. They are always trying to twist out of it crude and fanciful theories of right and wrong. They are still at it though Huxley, the greatest of the Darwinians, told them long ago that Evolution and Ethics were two totally different things, and that the less evolutionary their ethics were the better. They still go blandly boring on, saying that a man's mind must grow and develop in the same sense in which all Nature has grown and developed. They might as well say that a man's head must go round and round, just as the Solar System goes round and round. Some of their heads do.

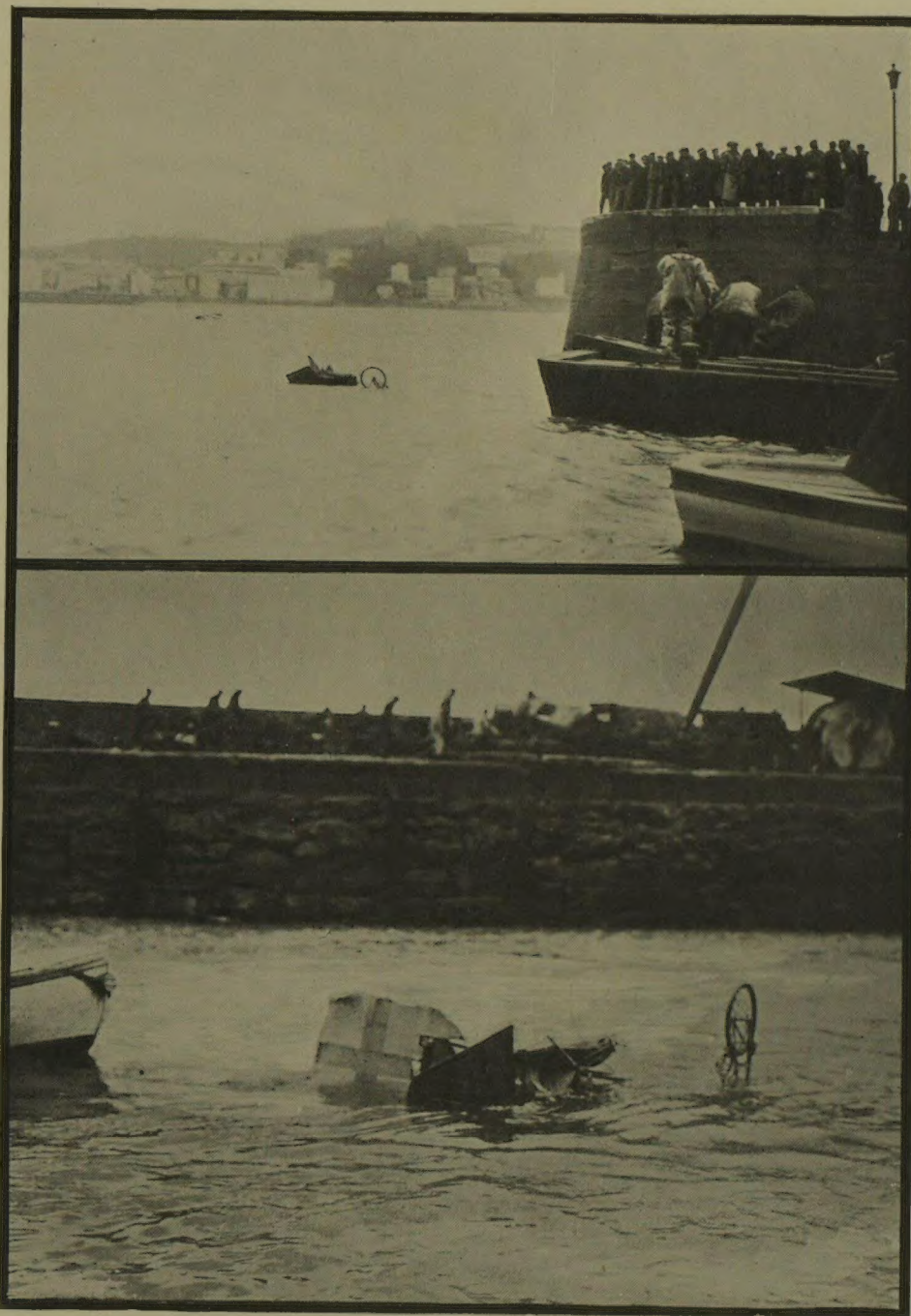
But the practical impotence and futility of the thing can be quite plainly and shortly shown. People are, let us say, endeavouring to abolish some institution, an ancient institution, or a deep rooted institution—which, by the way, are two very different things. No; I will not say the House of Lords—I will say the Inter-Imperial Corporation of Old Clothes Men at Camberwell. The principle is the same, and sometimes even the people are very similar. But I do not here desire to discuss the merits either of the House of Lords or the Old Clothes Men's Corporation. I only wish to point out how the Evolution argument breaks down utterly in every practical case, and is useless either for attack or defence. For what happens in most modern discussions of the sort is something like this: The opponent of the Corporation rises to his feet and says, "The old order changes, yielding place to the new; and however necessary the Old Clothes Men may have been in barbaric times when man was less fastidious about wearing some one else's trousers, he is now a meaningless survival. The practice of one person wearing six superimposed hats may have been useful in the ages of ignorance to strike terror into savage outlaws: but our enlarged intelligence has realised that the mere unadorned countenance of the merchant is far more mysterious and awe-inspiring. Old Clothes Men belong to the childhood of the world and must pass like other beautiful dreams. We have come to maturity. For a season it is well that the babe should be guarded in the cradle, but the time comes when he must arise in the strength of his youth, for his motor-car is waiting at the door. For a season it is well that the egg should be hard and

unbroken; but broken it must be in due season, that the sublime form of a chicken may emerge. So must man now break that of his kindly protecting shell of Old Clothes. The hour is come. The sands are run out. The dawn is risen. The cup is full. The Old Clothes Man has done his work, and the flamboyant figure of the New Clothes Man irradiates an astonished earth."

Then the reformer sits down, amid loud Progressive cheers. Then the defender of the Corporation rises, amid loud Conservative cheers; and he says something like this: "It may be that the old order

into the motor-car that throbs at his door; but for many centuries yet he must be a babe guarded in the cradle. Some day, perhaps, we may see the beloved and beautiful Egg of the Constitution give forth the flaming Chicken of Perfect Freedom—(cheers)—but for many centuries we must patiently and piously stare at the egg. The hour has not come; the time is not yet. The dawn will rise in heaven's good time; the sands will run out we know not when. But, till they do, I for one will champion that Old Clothes Man who has been the protector of the poor; and, while one rag is still flying of the banner of the Old Pair of Trousers, I will never desert it." (Prolonged cheers.)

That is an accurate and, I trust, inoffensive summary of nearly every modern argument I have heard about any alleged reform. And you see that the argument is quite inane. You see it is inane because, according to the theory of slow change, you can never prove at any given moment that any given institution has grown old, or has not grown old. The reformer says the institution was once living, but is now dead. The Conservative says it may die some day, but is still living. Neither of them can prove his case, for the very simple reason that there is no roughly fixed lifetime for an institution, as there is for an animal. If a lady assures us that her lap-dog is ninety-seven (and if we believe her) then we have no hesitation in addressing such a quadruped as "old man." On the other hand, if an elephant or a crocodile gives up the ghost at the tender age of two, we feel it appropriate to observe that those whom the gods love die young. There is an average age for dogs and elephants; but there is no average age for churches, or nations, or clubs, or sects, or corporations. There are churches that are more vigorous after nearly two thousand years than many of their rivals after a month. There are nations that are always dying and never dead. On the other hand, there are sects that die very young (perhaps because the gods loved them), and I have known clubs which were certainly born tired. There being no fixed biological birth and death for institutions, these biological parallels about youth and maturity and old age are all useless and utterly at sea. You see (I hope) the drivelling pointlessness of all that argument about the egg. The real point is so simple. The right time for a chicken to come out of the egg is the time when it does come out of the egg. We only know it is the right time because it happens. But do we really mean, in human affairs, that the right time for a convict to come out of Portland is whenever he *does* come out, having brained three warders? Is the right time for the child to come out of the cradle any time when he happens to fall out? If any egg breaks (to release the chicken), the time has come for it to be broken. Do these people mean that, whenever any law is broken, it ought to have been broken? That doctrine would lead to sheer passive acceptance and cowardly inaction. But they do not mean that; they do not mean anything very much; for their wits have been addled like an egg by Evolution. I implore my fellow-countrymen, when they are discussing an institution, to discuss, like men, whether it is a good or a bad institution, whether it fulfils this or that public purpose, and not to ask dismally whether the time has yet come, or hopefully whether the time has not come. What time, in the name of eternity?



AFTER THE FALL THAT KILLED LE BLON: THE WRECKED BLÉRIOT MONOPLANE IN THE SEA AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

As we have had occasion to note elsewhere in this Number, M. Le Blon, flying over the Bay of La Concha, at San Sebastian, on Saturday of last week, fell from a height estimated at a hundred and thirty feet into the water, and received such injuries that he died almost immediately.

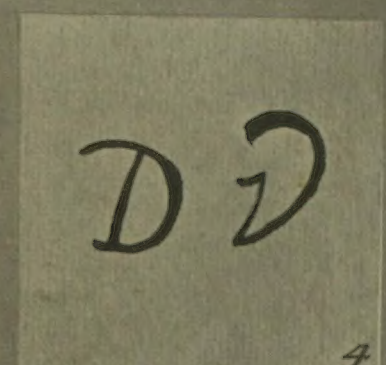
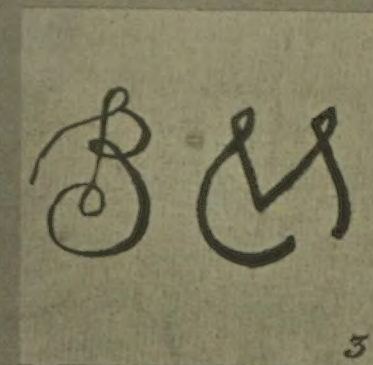
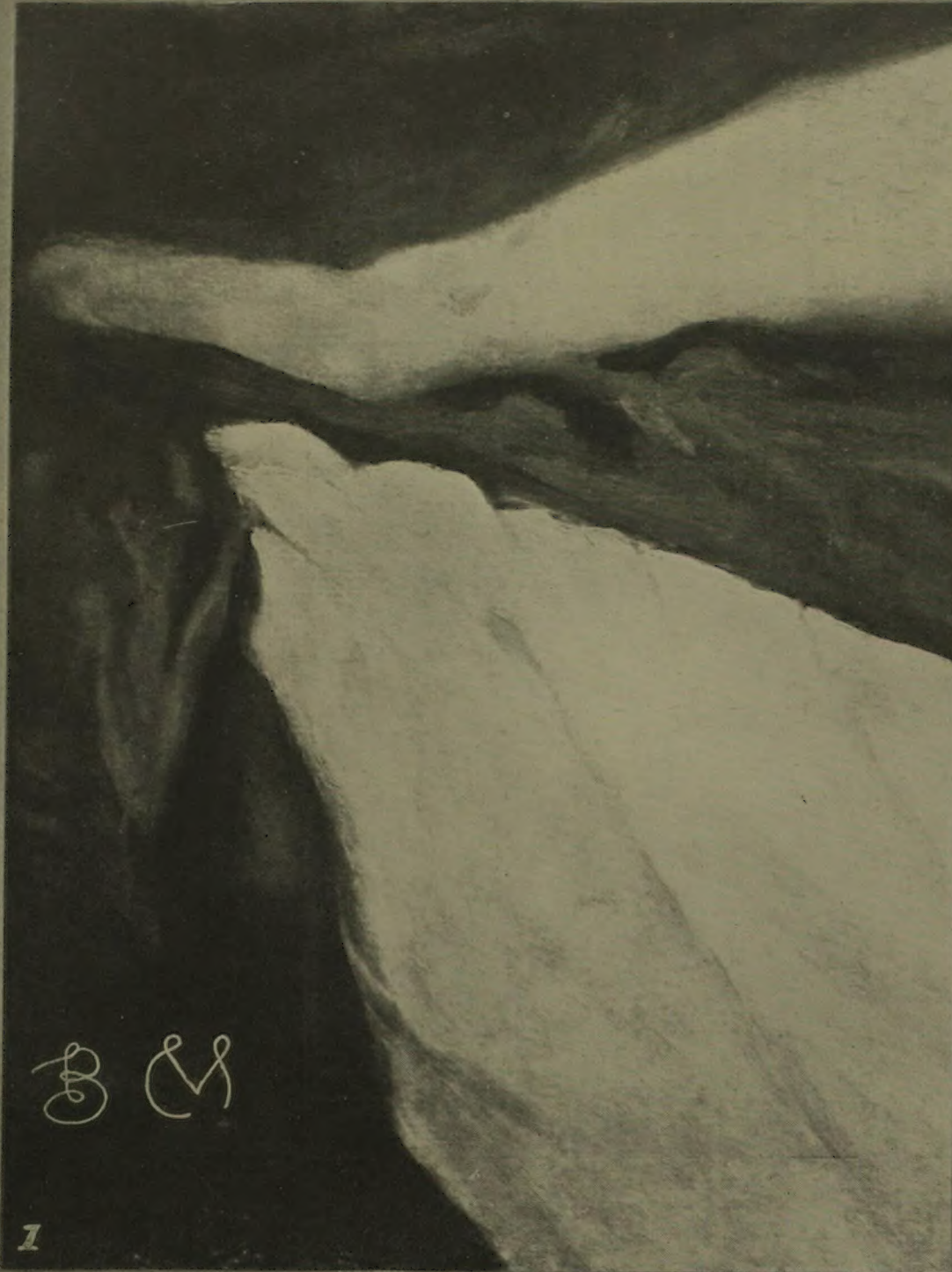
Photograph by Topical.

changes, but it is our view that it should change in a slow, a constitutional, an evolutionary manner. Some day, perhaps, other people's trousers may appear to men as repulsive as does the scanty clothing of our painted forefathers to us. When you have altered human nature, perhaps it will be possible to establish the Utopian principle of 'one man one hat.' But until men have reached that point, we hold that a many-hatted aristocracy is a safeguard of order; we say that that solemn tiara protects the slow mind of man. As long as humanity is childish, as at present, we need such artificial coverings. We have not yet come to maturity. Some day, perhaps, man, made godlike, shall climb



# A VELASQUEZ OR A JUAN BAUTISTA DEL MAZO? THE £45,000 ROKEBY "VENUS."

MR. GREIG'S DISCOVERY OF A SUPPOSED SIGNATURE.



1. THE LOWER-LEFT-HAND CORNER OF "THE ROKEBY VELASQUEZ," WITH THE SIGNATURE MR. JAMES GREIG STATES THAT HE HAS DISCOVERED PAINTED ON THE PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. GREIG HIMSELF, TO SHOW ITS EXACT FORM AND ITS POSITION ON THE PICTURE.

2. THE £45,000 ROKEBY "VENUS," WHICH, IT IS SUGGESTED, MAY BE, NOT BY VELASQUEZ, BUT BY JUAN BAUTISTA DEL MAZO—X, THE POSITION OF THE SIGNATURE WHICH MR. GREIG STATES THAT HE HAS FOUND.

3. THE SIGNATURE MR. GREIG CLAIMS TO HAVE FOUND ON THE ROKEBY "VENUS," SAID TO BE THE INITIALS OF JUAN BAUTISTA DEL MAZO.

4. A VELASQUEZ SIGNATURE, FROM THE FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF PHILIP IV. IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

5. A WORK BY JUAN BAUTISTA DEL MAZO THAT WAS FORMERLY ASCRIBED TO VELASQUEZ: "THE FAMILY OF VELASQUEZ," IN THE VIENNA GALLERY.

Writing to the "Morning Post," in a letter published on Tuesday last, Mr. James Greig stated that on careful examination of the Rokeby "Venus," which, it will be recalled, was purchased for the sum of £45,000 and placed in the National Gallery, he had found a signature on the lower left-hand corner of the painting, about twelve inches under the left foot of the "Venus," close to the frame. To him, the first cipher suggested "J. B.," the second "D. M.," which, taken together, he suggests may be interpreted as the initials of Juan Bautista Del Mazo, son-in-law of Velasquez, and his successor as Court Painter to Philip IV. Mr. Greig strengthens his case by pointing out that Mazo had an extraordinary talent for reproducing the character and quality of the works

of other painters, especially of Velasquez. At the moment of writing, Sir Charles Holroyd has said that the matter will receive his careful consideration. Sir W. B. Richmond, having again inspected the Rokeby "Venus," has said, "Though I feel in a measure sure that the signs are there, I would rather not commit myself to an opinion as to their entire identity. . . . My own strong feeling that the 'Venus' is not by Velasquez is, I believe, well known." The Mazo picture formerly ascribed to Velasquez shows Del Mazo's wife, Velasquez's daughter, seated, with her children around her. In the background is Velasquez painting one of the children of Philip IV.; on the wall is a portrait of Philip IV.—[PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "VENUS" BY A. E. SMITH; OF THE MAZO PICTURE BY HANFSTAENGL.]



# FAIRYLAND—MONTE CARLO: CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF THE OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM AT MONACO.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 9, 1910.—525

THE GREAT FÊTE UPON THE SEA AT MONTE CARLO: HERCULES REACHES THE SHORES OF MONACO IN A GALLEY, PRECEDED BY MARINE MONSTERS.

Four days were given up to fêtes and ceremonies connected with the opening of the new Oceanographical Museum at Monaco. These included the inauguration itself, a gala performance at the Monte Carlo Opera House, a meeting of the Mediterranean Commission, an official luncheon at the Museum, a great evening fête upon the sea, a meeting of the Atlantic Commission, luncheon, an excursion on the "Princess Alice" to the grottoes of Grimaldi, a special performance at the Monte Carlo Théâtre des Beaux-Arts, two other special meetings (one for the construction of a bathymetrical chart), another excursion, and a reception by Prince Albert at the Palace.





Photo. Collas.  
MAJOR CECIL WEDGWOOD, D.S.O.  
First Mayor of the newly Federated  
County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

familiar to readers of Mr. Arnold Bennett's novels. Major Cecil Wedgwood, the first Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent in its new and wider capacity, is a great-grandson of the famous Josiah, and has been one of the chief promoters of the federation movement. He was formerly in the North Staffordshire Regiment, and served in the South African War, being twice mentioned in dispatches, and receiving the D.S.O. and two medals.

His fifteen years' successful work as Secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, from its foundation in 1895, made the late Rev. Thomas Law, whose tragic death has just taken place at Brighton, well known not only to Nonconformists, but to the public generally. He received that appointment mainly through the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and under his able control the Council became a strong force, both politically and spiritually, in advancing the interests of the Free Churches. A Yorkshireman by birth, Mr. Law had previously held ministries in the United Methodist Free Church at Birmingham, Gateshead, Bradford, Glasgow, and London. For some time lately he had suffered from nervous breakdown.

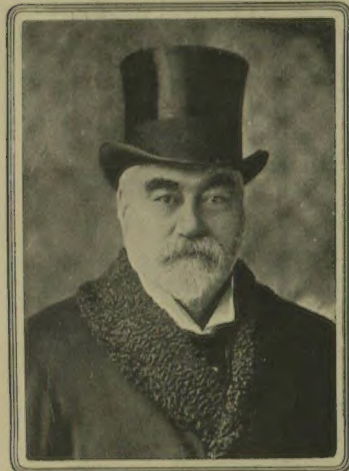


Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE MR. W. A. HART, M.V.O.,  
London Divisional Superintendent of the  
Great Western Railway.

at the time of the Fenian outrages. Owing to outrages at other stations, Mr. Hart, on Feb. 28, 1884, had all the parcels at Paddington examined, and in a leather portmanteau was found 20 lb. of dynamite, with a clockwork detonator that had luckily failed to act. He, of course, frequently came in contact with royal travellers. In the Diamond Jubilee year Queen Victoria personally presented him, at Windsor Station, with a silver tea and coffee service, and among many other royal gifts he treasured a scarf-pin, with a model of Persimmon in diamonds and rubies, given him by King Edward when (as Prince of Wales) he won his first Derby. Mr. Hart also had a large collection of signed photographs. He was greatly beloved by the employees (over three thousand) under his control, in whose welfare he took a deep personal interest. He was also a prominent Freemason.

Lovers of music, both in Paris and elsewhere, will be sorry to hear of the death of M. Edouard Colonne, who in 1892 became

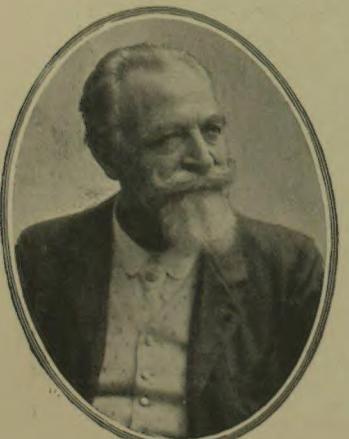


Photo. Jungmann and Schorn.  
THE LATE M. EDOUARD COLONNE,  
Chief Conductor of the Paris Opera.

**Personal Notes.** It was fitting that a bearer of the name standing for so much in the history of the Potteries should be chosen as first Mayor of the newly federated county borough of Stoke-on-Trent. This new city, politically speaking, comprises in its municipal area the six towns of Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Tunstall, and Fenton (a district

Most railway officials have some perilous experiences. One of the most exciting incidents in the career of the late Mr. William Hart, London Divisional Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, occurred

He was born at Bordeaux in 1838, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire, under Girard, Sauzey, and Ambroise Thomas. He won the first prize for violin-playing in 1863, and from that year till 1871 was one of the first violins at the Paris Opéra.

M. Le Blon makes the sixth in the fatal list of

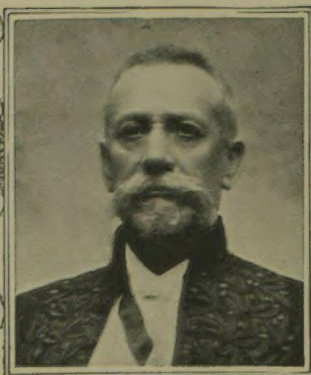


Photo. Mme. Numa Blanc.  
PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO,  
Who has just inaugurated his Oceanographical Museum.

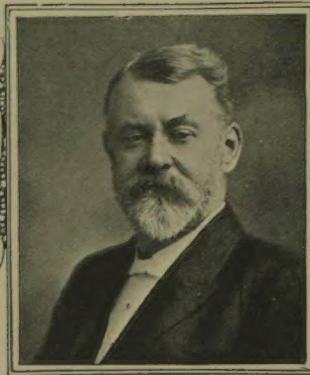
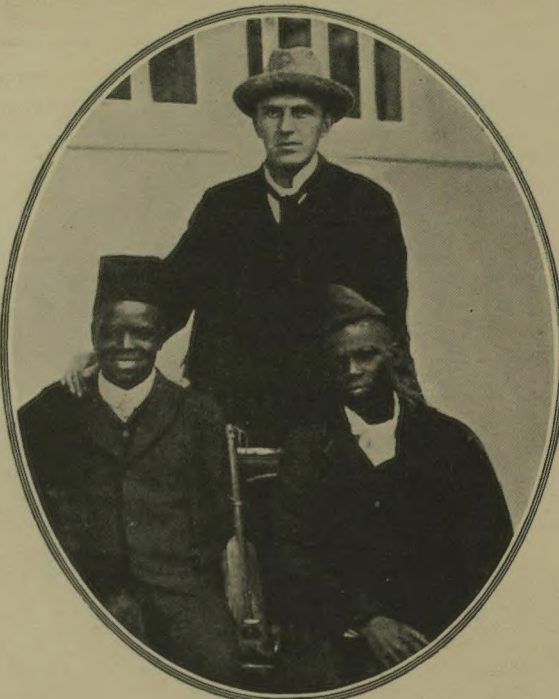


Photo. Haines.  
THE LATE REV. THOMAS LAW,  
Secretary of the Free Church Council,  
Found Drowned at Brighton.

## PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.



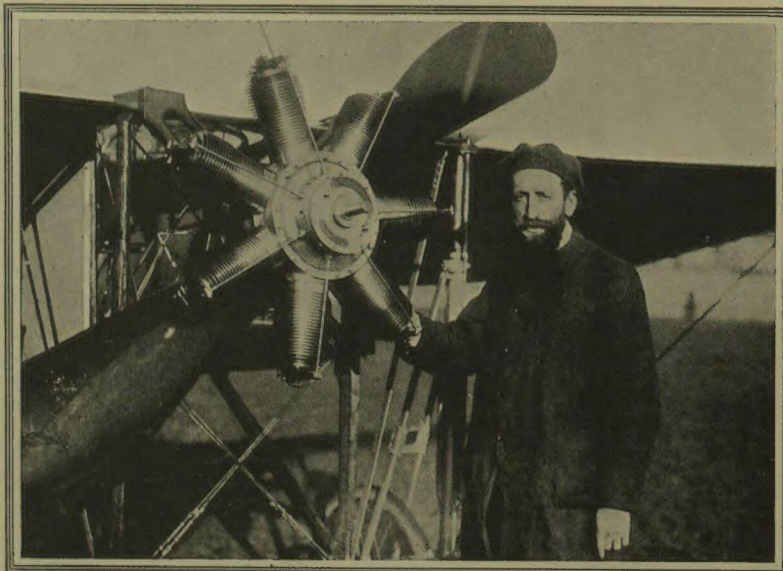
DR. KARL KUMM,  
Who is Lecturing on Monday before the Royal Geographical  
Society, with Two Natives who Accompanied him across Africa.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE RIGHT REV. ALFRED  
BARRY, D.D.  
Canon of Windsor and formerly  
Primate of Australia.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE MOST REV. JOHN CHARLES  
WRIGHT.  
Archbishop of Sydney—Appointed  
Primate of Australia.



THE LATE M. LEON LE BLON,  
The famous Aviator Killed at San Sebastian, with his Gnome Motor.

aeroplanists killed within the last two years, five of whom were French citizens. He was greatly liked, and was well known in this country, from his fine performances at Doncaster, where he risked disaster to himself to avoid dashing into the crowd. He was also the expert adviser of the Humber Company. Before he took up aviation, as a pupil of his fellow-victim, M. Delagrangé, he had been an enthusiastic motorist, and took part as a chauffeur in many competitions.

He was thirty-eight, and leaves a widow, who was a witness of his last flight and fall. He had predicted that he

would meet with a fatal accident. M. le Blon was a Roman Catholic, and three days before his death had received Communion, with his wife, in the Jesuit Church at San Sebastian. Our photograph shows him standing by his Gnome motor, similar to that on the machine with which M. Delagrangé came to grief. It has been suggested that, in both cases, the engine was too powerful for the light fabric of the aeroplane, and that the latter could not withstand the air-pressure at the high speeds attained.

Prince Albert of Monaco delivered an inaugural address at the opening of his Oceanographical Museum at Monaco the other day, dwelling on the intimate relations between Art and Science, which are certainly associated in this splendid building (illustrated elsewhere in this Number). For twenty-five years the Prince has devoted himself to the fascinating study of the ocean depths and their inhabitants. His original idea was merely to house his own specimens, but the plan has grown into one for a world-wide collection. The Prince was born in 1848, and succeeded to the Principality in 1889.

Dr. Karl Kumm, who is to lecture on Monday before the Royal Geographical Society on his recent African journey, will have an interesting story to tell. He is the head of the Sudan United Mission, which is staffed mainly by University graduates. He began his journey into

Central Africa, from the west coast, to establish a line of missionary stations, and, having gone nine hundred miles, decided to push on to the Nile. He opened up a new route across the Sudan, and he obtained much valuable information on the slave traffic that still continues, and on the dangerous spread of Mohammedanism. He stayed some time with the great chief Senussi. In crossing the Kotto River, he and his company of two hundred people were stranded on an island in mid-stream, their creeper-bridge being swept away by a tornado. They suffered terribly from famine before they reached Keffi-Genji, the first Government post in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

After a previous election at which he and Dr. Donaldson, Archbishop of Brisbane, received an equal number of votes, Dr. Wright, Archbishop of Sydney, has now been elected Primate of Australia. Dr. Wright, it will be remembered, has only been in Australia since last autumn, when he was appointed to the see of Sydney. He was ordained in 1885, and after serving curacies at Knebworth-Beauchamp and Bradford, became Vicar of Ulverston in 1893. He has since been Vicar of St. George's, Leeds, and St. George's, Hulme, and Resident Canon and Archdeacon of Manchester. He has published a book called "Thoughts on Modern Church Life and Work."

It is strange that, following closely on the appointment of a new Primate of Australia,

should have come news of the death of a former holder of that high office—Bishop Barry, who was Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia from 1884 to 1889, and since 1891 has been Canon of Windsor. He was born in 1826. He was Head-master

(Continued overleaf.)



Photo. Faulkner.  
THE LATE CANON DREW,  
Son-in-Law of Mr. Gladstone  
and Rector of Hawarden.



Photo. P. F. A.  
COLONEL HARVEY PASHA,  
Chief Inspector of Egyptian Police, whose  
Life was recently Attempted.

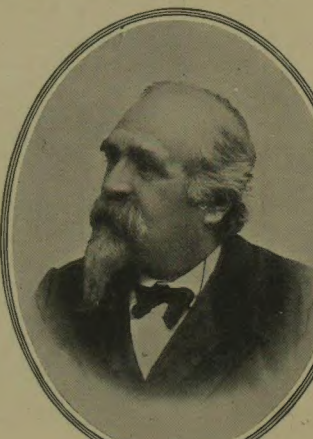


Photo. Abenicas.  
SIGNOR LUIGI LUZZATTI,  
President of the new Italian Ministry.



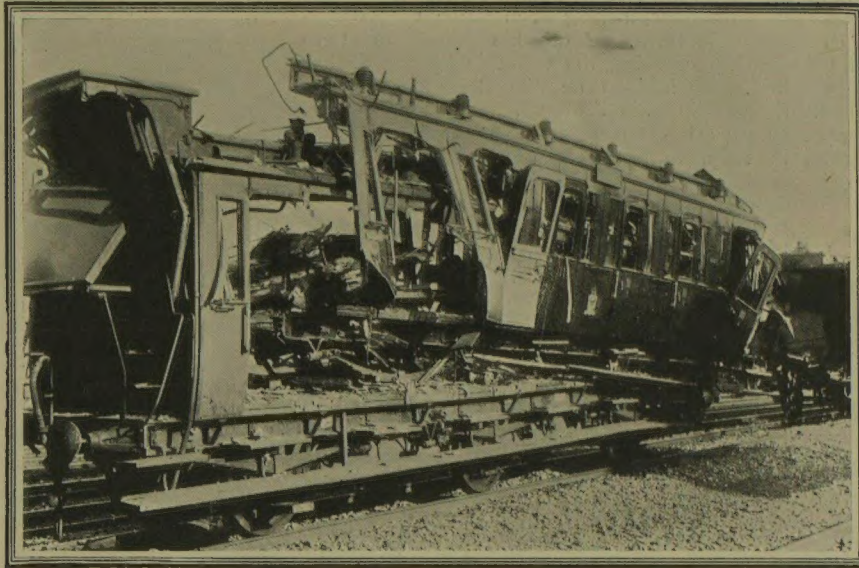
# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



"Photo-Report."

THE FIRE IN WHICH AT LEAST TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DANCERS PERISHED:  
THE BURNT-OUT COACH-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF OEKOERITO, HUNGARY.

A great dance was taking place in the coach-house of an inn, which had been adapted for the purpose, when fire broke out, and, catching the decorations of dry pine branches, and aided by the many Chinese lanterns, spread with terrible rapidity. There was a great rush to get out; the roof fell in; and, according to an official estimate, no fewer than two hundred and ninety of the dancers perished. A later estimate put the figures at four hundred killed and a hundred injured.



Illustrationsphoto-Verlag.

THE ACCIDENT IN WHICH NINETEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT, AND  
SOME TWO HUNDRED OTHERS INJURED: A WRECKED COACH AFTER THE COLLISION.

The accident took place at Mülheim. A train carrying many soldiers returning from furlough was stationary. Suddenly, the Genoa express came round a sharp curve. The driver saw the obstacle and reversed steam, but it was too late. Much of the train containing the troops was splintered to pieces. Nineteen soldiers were killed outright; one died almost immediately; between fifty and sixty were very seriously injured; and about one hundred and fifty others were hurt.

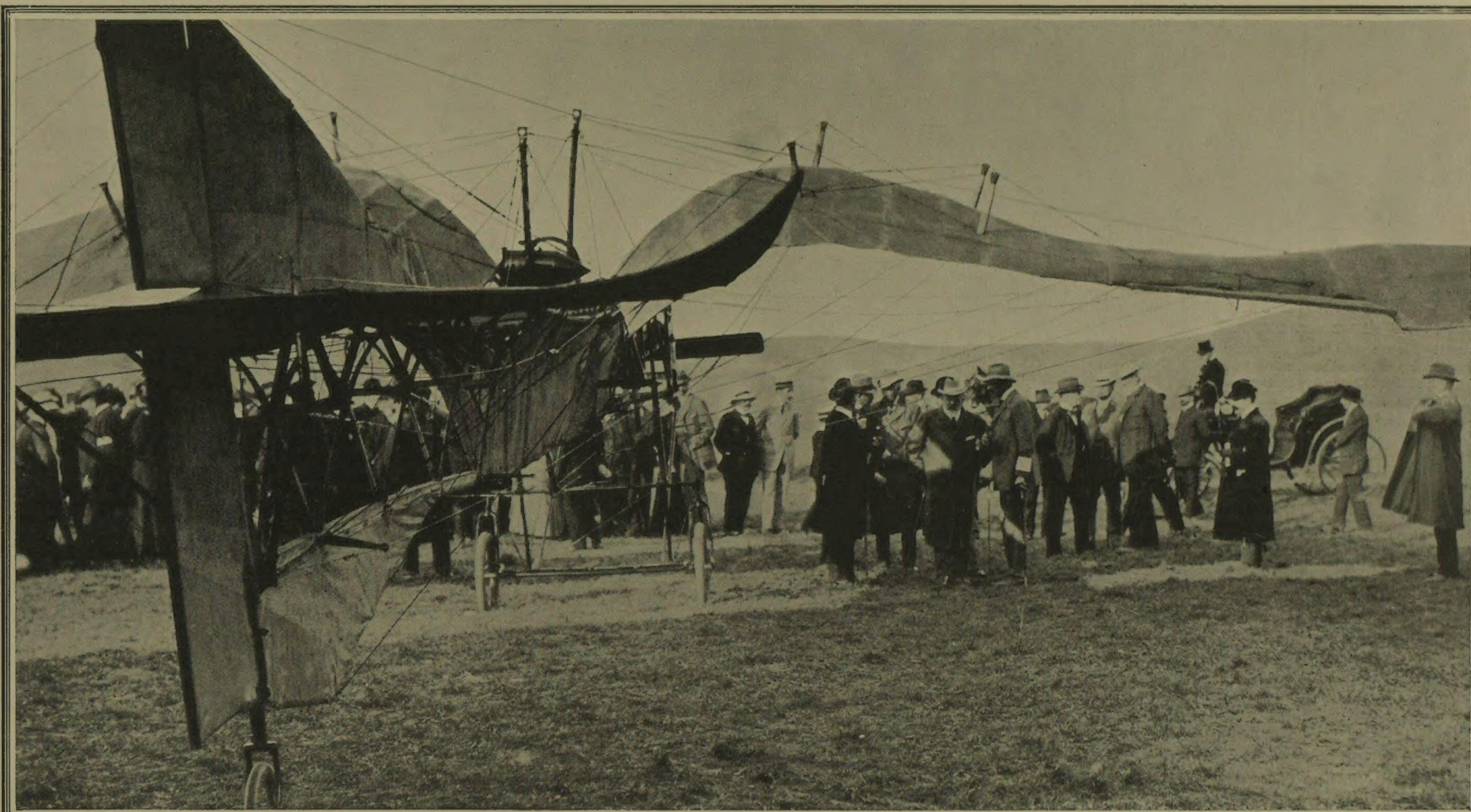


Photo. Jules. Lempereur.

SEEKING FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LATEST OF SCIENTIFIC SPORTS: THE KING INSPECTING AN OLGA MONOPLANE  
DURING THE BAYONNE-BIARRITZ AVIATION WEEK.

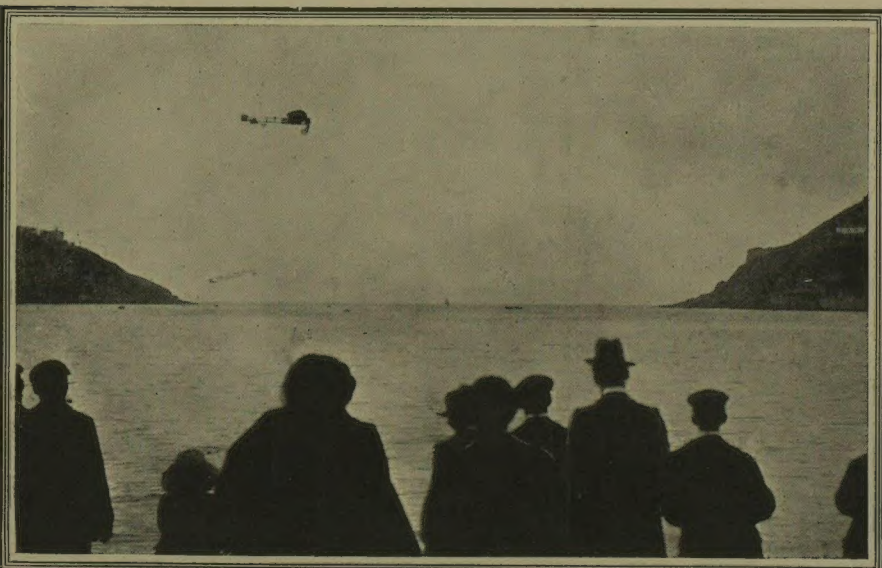


Photo. Pedro Lecuana.

BEFORE THE TERRIBLE FALL THAT LED TO HIS DEATH: LE BLON FLYING OVER  
THE SEA AT SAN SEBASTIAN ON HIS BLÉRIOT.

On Saturday of last week, aviation claimed its sixth victim when Le Blon, on a Blériot, fell from a height of well over a hundred feet while flying over the Bay of La Concha, and, landing in about three feet of water on the rocks known as the Pico del Loro, received such injuries that he died almost immediately. The reasons given for the disaster are several, and its cause is never likely to be definitely ascertained. The most curious of all the theories is that Le Blon had a "stroke" while flying, and so was unable to retain control of his machine. Others have suggested that the motor stopped suddenly; others that some other part of the machine gave. It will be recalled that Lieutenant Selfridge was killed in 1908; that M. Lefebvre, Captain Ferber, and Señor Fernandez were killed last year; and that M. Delagrangé was killed on January 4 last.



Photo. Jacques.

THE KING'S INTEREST IN THE AVIATOR WHO FLEW ACROSS THE CHANNEL: HIS MAJESTY  
TALKING TO M. BLÉRIOT DURING THE BAYONNE-BIARRITZ AVIATION WEEK.

The King, who arrived on the ground by motor-car towards four o'clock, was much interested on the opening day of the aviation meeting, and saw Chavez meet with a slight mishap, and a flight by Leblanc. Then, at his Majesty's request, M. Blériot took his seat upon one of the famous monoplanes built on the lines of that on which he flew across the Channel, and made two excellent flights, coming to the ground before the King, who congratulated him heartily. His Majesty's interest in aviation is as keen as it is in every advance made by science. He knows the whys and the wherefores of human flight as well as anyone, and seizes every opportunity to talk with experts. It is hoped that he will find time to see some flying in England this year, and that, if he does so, he will see some aviation by his own subjects.



of several famous schools—Leeds Grammar School, Cheltenham College, and King's College, London, before becoming Canon of Worcester in 1871, a post he held for ten years. From 1881 to 1884 he was Canon of Westminster, having been since 1875 Chaplain to Queen Victoria. After his appointment to Sydney, the ship carrying his valuable library thither was wrecked. He had to be absent from Australia for some time during his Primacy, and was not able, perhaps, to give his full powers to the work. He resigned in 1889, and became Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Rochester, and, afterwards, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly. He was the author of a considerable number of books, including a Life of his father, Sir Charles Barry, R.A.



Photo. Cribb.

WASHED OVERBOARD FROM THE SUBMARINE "C 37" AND DROWNED:

LIEUTENANT ALFRED B. PROWSE.

Lieutenant Prowse was washed off the conning-tower platform of submarine "C 37" near the Lizard on Saturday of last week, and was drowned, his oilskins and sea-boots, and the fact that the accident took place at night, hampering him. He was in command of the vessel at the time, and was bringing her to Portsmouth in company with the "C 38" and the torpedo gun-boat "Sharpshooter." Lieutenant Prowse and two sailors were swept off their feet. The Bluejackets managed to hold on to the railing round the submarine's platform.

From 1897 to 1904 he was Vicar of Buckley, and during that time was made a Canon of St. Asaph.

Apparently the motive of the attempt at Cairo on the life of Colonel Harvey Pasha, Inspector-in-Chief of the Egyptian Police, was personal rather than political, his assailant being a German-Jew lately dismissed from the Secret Police as a bad character. Colonel Harvey is a Scotsman, and was educated at Glenalmond. He entered the 42nd Highlanders in 1876, and fought at Tel-el-Kebir and El Teb. He joined the Egyptian Service in 1884, and raised the corps known as

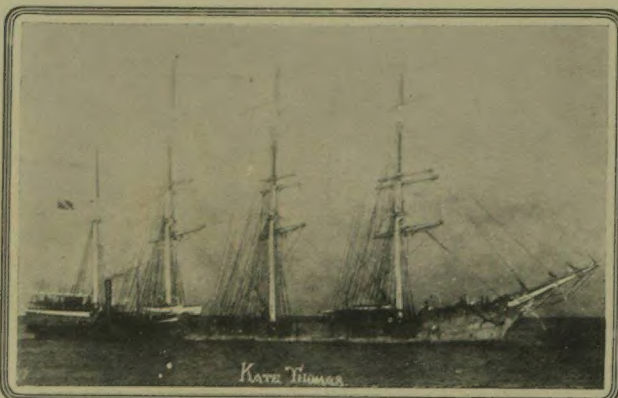


Photo. Topical.

A PICTURE POST-CARD FOR WHICH THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE "KATE THOMAS" WENT BELOW DECK AGAIN: THE "KATE THOMAS."

After his first rush on to deck, Jack Nelson, the sole survivor, returned to fetch some clothes and this card.

"Harvey's Blacks." He has been Chief of Police both at Cairo and Alexandria.

As a result of the recent political crisis in Italy, a new Government has been formed, in succession to the Sonnino Ministry, by Signor Luigi Luzzatti, who, as a party man, belongs to the Liberal Right. Some of the new Ministers have a strong Radical tendency, but it is not thought that Signor Luzzatti will declare



Photo. Bolak.

HONOURED IN HIS OWN COUNTRY AND IN THE INSTITUTION OF HIS CREATION: THE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO IN THE HALL OF HONOUR IN THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

The Prince is shown, as may be seen, standing on the bridge of his yacht.

himself in favour of Anti-Clerical legislation. In foreign policy no new departure is anticipated.

#### The German Fleet at Wilhelmshaven.

The First Division of the German Hochseeflotte, under Vice-Admiral Pohl, which has just moved its base to Wilhelmshaven, consists of eight battle-ships, five cruisers, eleven destroyers, and a gun-boat. Four old battle-ships have for some time formed the Reserve fleet on this station. The fleet is not at present particularly formidable, only two of the battle-ships being *Dreadnoughts*, while four of them are of less account than our *Canopus* class. Two of these, however, will be replaced very shortly by the two latest battle-ships, *Rheinland* and *Posen*, now on their trials. The fleet known as the 1st Geschwader of the Hochseeflotte is made up as follows—

	Name.	Guns.	Speed (Knots).
1ste Gruppe.	<i>Westfalen</i> ..	12 11-in., 12 6-in.	20.7
	<i>Nassau</i> ..	Ditto	20.2
	<i>Hannover</i> ..	4 11-in., 14 6-in.	19
	<i>Schlesien</i> ..	Ditto	18.5
2te Gruppe.	<i>Wittelsbach</i> ..	4 9-in., 18 6-in.	18
	<i>Wettin</i> ..	Ditto	18
	<i>Mecklenburg</i> ..	Ditto	18
	<i>Löhningen</i> ..	Ditto	18

#### CRUISERS.

(1ste Aufklärungsgruppe.)

Name.	Guns.	Speed (Knots).
<i>Blücher</i> ..	12 8-in., 8 6-in.	25.4
<i>Gneisenau</i> ..	8 8-in., 6 6-in.	24.8
<i>Mainz</i> ..	12 4-in.	25
<i>Dresden</i> ..	10 4-in.	24
<i>Königsberg</i> ..	10 4-in.	24

The destroyers are all capable of about thirty knots, and armed with three tubes each. All are boats

specially built for the North Sea, very like our River class, but faster. They are considerably smaller than our latest *Ocean* destroyers, being less than half their size, and three knots slower. We have a dozen such *Oceans*. The gun-boat mentioned above is the *Blitz*. She is not a vessel of any fighting value, and merely serves as a depot-ship for the destroyers. Her armament is six 15-pounders. The battle-ships to be replaced by *Dreadnoughts* are the *Mecklenburg* and *Löhningen*. The cruiser *Gneisenau* will be replaced about

next June by the *Dreadnought* cruiser *Von der Tann*, armed with twelve 11-in. guns. The Reserve North Sea Fleet is constituted as follows—*Kurfürst F. Wilhelm*, 4 9-in., 12 6-in. guns, 17 knots; *Brandenburg*, 6 old 11-in. guns, 14½ knots; *Weissenburg*, 6 old 11-in. guns, 14½ knots; *Wörth*, 6 old 11-in. guns, 14½ knots. It was decided nearly two years ago to base the First Battle Squadron on Wilhelmshaven, but it has taken till now to prepare the port, which is unsuitable by nature. Very probably the Second Squadron, which is numerically equal, but has no *Dreadnoughts* in it, will eventually be based on Cuxhaven, where a naval base is to be created. The political significance of the changed base is not great, and strategically its wisdom is open to doubt. Under modern conditions, the North Sea is no place for battle-ships till such

time as torpedo craft and submarines have been thinned down. British battle-ships would hardly venture south of Rosyth in the ordinary way. Presumably, the German idea is, in case of war with us, to use their battle-fleet to force a fleet action, trusting to do sufficient damage to the British battle-ships before destruction, in order to ensure a comparatively clear field for destroyers and suchlike craft. The German Navy is better off than the British in torpedo-craft suitable for North Sea warfare. It is no exaggeration to say that the real German menace lies in small craft rather than in big battle-ships.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE LIVERPOOL BARQUE "KATE THOMAS": THE APPRENTICE, JACK NELSON.

At the time of the disaster, which occurred off Land's End early in the morning of Monday last, Nelson, the only survivor, who is twenty years of age and a native of Birkenhead, was asleep in his bunk. Rushing on deck, he saw an unknown steamer backing away. Returning to get some clothes, he came on deck again as the vessel began to heel over. At the final plunge he jumped overboard, lifebuoy in hand. He was picked up by the Belgian tug "John Bull," which was towing the "Kate Thomas" from Antwerp to Port Talbot.

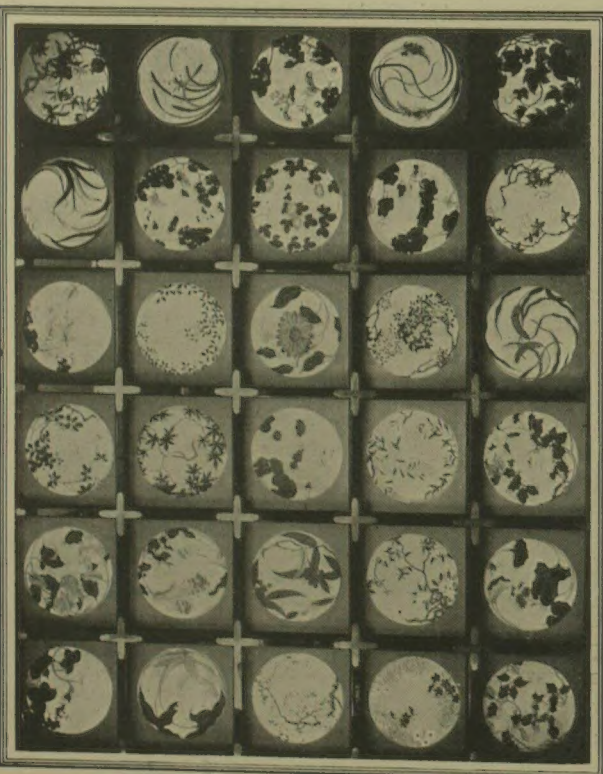
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Photo. Lens. Bureau.

A MEMORIAL IN BONDS: REMOVING A STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT WINCHESTER.

We illustrate the removal of the statue of Queen Victoria, presented to the County of Hampshire in 1887 by Mr. William Ingham Whitaker, from the Abbey Gardens to the Great Hall of Winchester Castle.



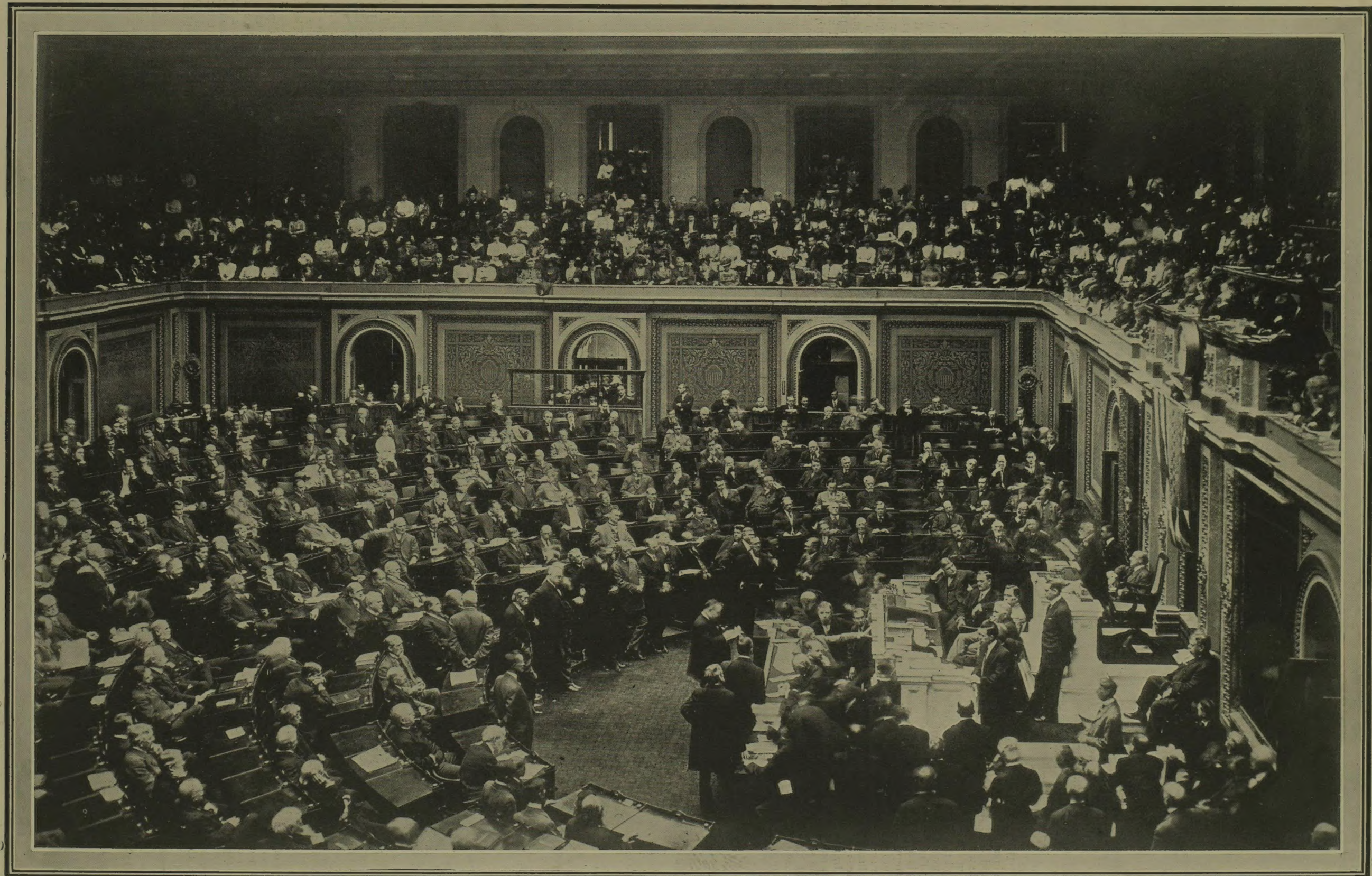
TO BE SEEN AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION: A CEILING OF LACQUERED PANELS.

Not the least of the interesting exhibits which will be seen at Shepherd's Bush this year is this remarkable ceiling, which will be shown in place. The lacquered panels are hand-painted and of great value.



"UNCLE JOE IS STILL A LION; BUT IS TOOTHLESS, CLAWLESS, AND MAIMED":

ROBBING THE SPEAKER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MUCH OF HIS POWER.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 9, 1910.—529

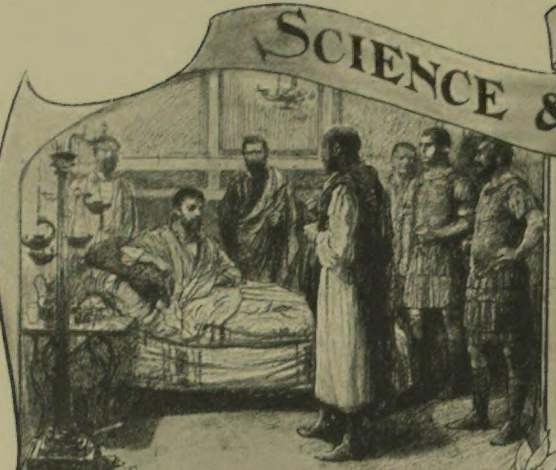
"THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK OF THE TSARISM OF THE SPEAKER": MR. JOSEPH CANNON GIVING HIS RULING ON THE NORRIS RESOLUTION, WHICH MEANT HIS "FALL."

Mr. Joseph Cannon, generally known as "Uncle Joe," and sometimes called the "Tsar of Congress," is still Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, but has lost by far the greater part of his power, which was once practically autocratic, and under which Congress sat for seven years. To repeat the opinion of one American, "Uncle Joe is still a lion, but is toothless, clawless, and maimed." The opinion of the majority as voiced by the leader of the Democrats was—"I have always thought the Speaker's position as Chairman of the Committee on Rules gives him more power than any one man should have in this Republic." After the

carrying of the motion, Mr. Cannon made a speech, in the course of which he said: "The Speaker is not conscious of having done any political wrong. There has been much talk of the Tsarism of the Speaker, but the real majority ought to have the courage of its conviction, logically meet the situation, and choose a new Speaker." This challenge, as we have noted, the House did not accept; and, amidst a scene of extraordinary excitement, it was announced that Mr. Cannon, though robbed of power, was to be retained in the chair.—[PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY DU PUY.]



## SCIENCE &



THE GREATEST PHYSICIAN  
OF HIS TIME  
CLAUDIUS GALEN, 129-200  
GALEN & THE EMPEROR  
MARCUS AURELIUS  
— A.D. 175 —

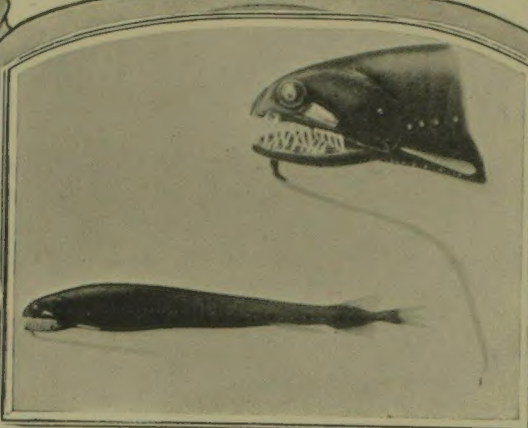
### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE KINGDOMS OF LIFE.

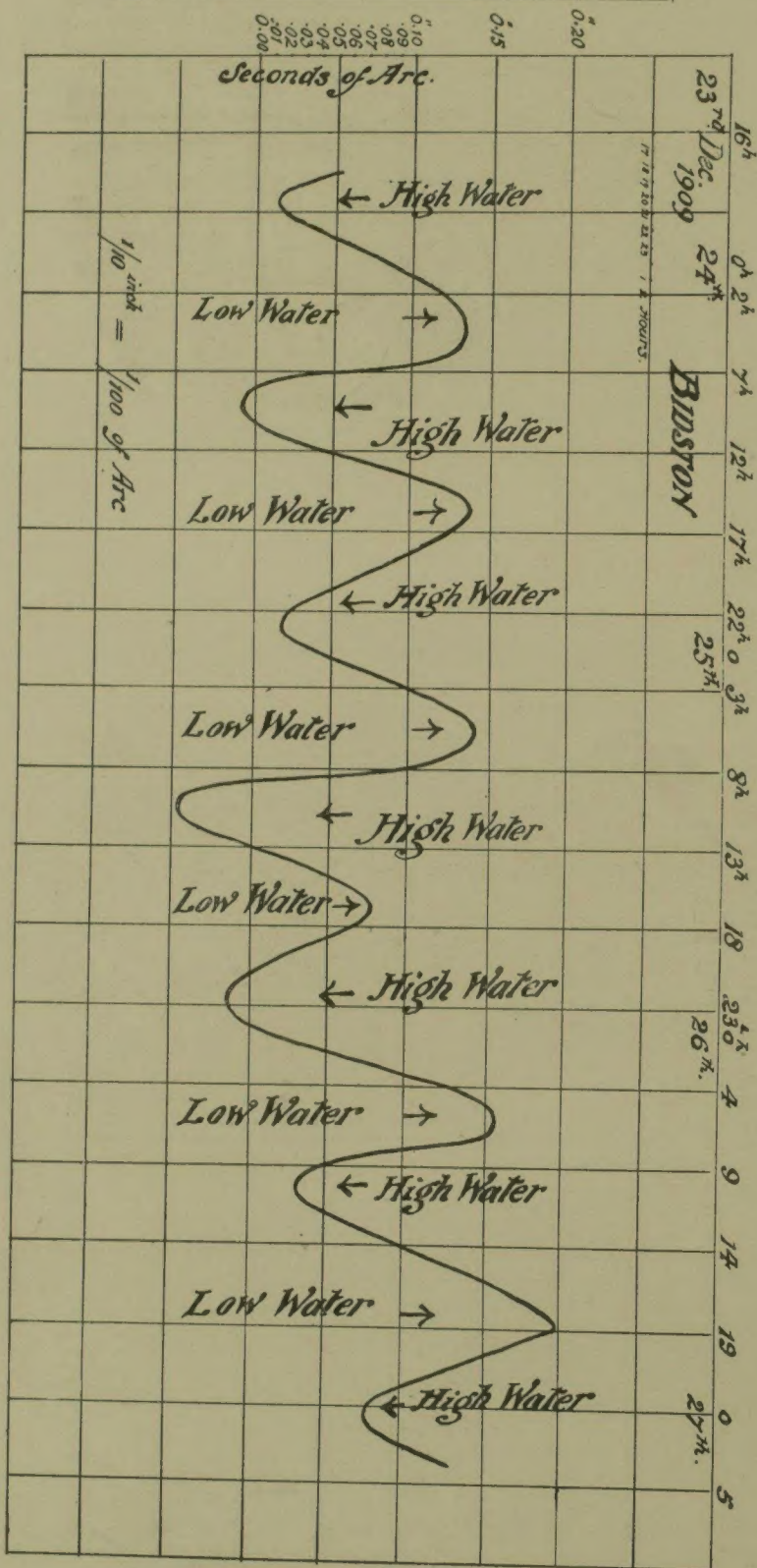
LINNÆUS of old, Father of Natural History Science, once upon a time found it necessary to define the limits of the three kingdoms of nature. He laid down the axiom that while minerals grew, plants grew and lived, and animals grew and lived and felt. He was correct, of course, in drawing a sharp line enough between the inorganic or mineral world, and the world of life, and he might further have elaborated the idea of growth to the extent of saying that growth in a mineral (*e.g.*, that of a crystal) is a very different thing from the process as it is represented in the living worlds. For a mineral grows by accretion; that is, by addition to its outside surfaces. The stalactite in the limestone cave illustrates this mode of increase. It grows by degrees through the addition of lime-particles carried by the water which trickles from the cave-roof. It increases, it is true, but it does not "grow" in the sense in which the animal or plant develops in size and maintains its form. But when we come to consider Linnæus's other characteristic as applied to the distinction between animals and plants, we have to confess to error due to imperfect knowledge in the days of the great naturalist. That animals "feel" is true enough, but to assume that the plant-world is destitute of sensation is, of course, unwarrantable on the face of what ordinary observation reveals to us.

The dictum that all life is sensitive holds the rank of a plain scientific truism. The matter which lives — protoplasm, to wit — is always and everywhere sensitive. It responds to stimuli, and thus acts and reacts on its environment. Even the animalcule in the pool, whose body is only a microscopic blob of protoplasm, is sensitive; and you can see it feel the contact of a food-particle and engulf the speck with its soft body. The plant is sensitive by reason that it contains living matter. True, we do not see the sensitiveness of plants, as a rule, to the same extent and in the same easy fashion as that in which we discern the feeling of the animal. The protoplasm of plants is locked up within cells possessing definite walls, and though there is intercommunication between the cells, stimulation does not ordinarily show itself, as in the case where an animal tissue is excited to action. But if we extend our view to include the plants which do show their sensitiveness, we shall find examples of a degree of feeling such as far exceeds that of many animals in respect of the delicacy of the stimuli which may excite movements.

Take the case of the sensitive plants which droop their leaves on the slightest touch, but learn to distinguish between the pattering of the raindrops and stimuli of unusual kind. Think of the Venus' Fly-trap and the Sundews, which capture insects for food by a mechanism not only ingenious in its adaptation to the end to be achieved, but highly organised in respect of the sensitiveness which calls the machinery of the insect-traps into action. Even common flowers are sensitive, for they close their petals when a cold blast comes, and open them when the sun once again shows its kindly face. The giant tree is not only alive, but its protoplasm currents are ceaselessly flowing in its cells and vessels. In plants the living matter is not accessible to ordinary stimuli, and we miss



IN THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM  
AT MONACO: A DEEP-SEA FISH WITH VERY HIGHLY  
DEVELOPED ORGANS OF TOUCH.



OUR ELASTIC WORLD: AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD BY PROFESSOR MILNE  
WHICH SHOWS THAT TWICE EACH DAY AT HIGH TIDE THE BUILDINGS  
ALONG OPPOSITE SIDES OF TIDAL BASINS BOW TO EACH OTHER.  
(SEE NOTE, BY PROFESSOR MILNE, ON THIS PAGE.)

## NATURAL HISTORY



THE EARLIEST KNOWN  
EXAMINATION FOR LICENSE  
TO PRACTISE MEDICINE.  
CONDUCTED BY  
SIRAN BEN-ISABET  
AT BAGDAD, A.D. 951

movement in them, where-  
as in the animal the living  
matter is more or less continuous,  
it is not enclosed, and so irritation  
at one point can be conveyed to  
other parts of the body. What we call  
a nervous system is simply a name for  
living matter specially organised to re-  
ceive and convey impressions to and from  
the central sensitive bureau.

If the difference between animals and plants  
cannot be held to be due to the development  
of sensitiveness in the former and its assumed  
absence in the latter, we may find that other and  
apparently sound enough distinctions are no more  
implicitly to be trusted. Suppose power of move-  
ment was reckoned to constitute a diagnostic point  
between the two living worlds, then we should  
have to confess that, while many animals (corals,  
sponges, etc.) are fixed, many lower plants (vol-  
vox, etc.) are free all their lives, and swim about  
in their native waters as independently as do the  
animalcules. Nor will the microscope help us,  
for the tissues of animals and plants are built on  
similar lines; and there are some plant-cells hard  
to be distinguished from animal-cells. The chem-  
ist can give us no aid to discover a marked distinction  
here. Starch, a characteristic vegetable  
product, is found in the animal organism, and cel-  
lulose, an equally typical plant-substance, occurs  
in the tunic, or outer covering, of those curious  
animals the sea-squirrels or ascidians. Mere form  
is not to be considered for a moment as a distinc-  
tive feature. The zoophytes which one picks up  
on the sea-beach, or the sea-mats (*flustræ*) tossed  
ashore, are so like seaweeds that popular natural  
history often speaks of them as such.

There is no fixed or sharp line of demarcation,  
then, to be drawn between animals and plants.  
The higher members of each group are distinct  
enough. In the lower groups there is a confusing  
identity such as would seem to negative the idea  
that we can separate the two worlds of life. Even  
the feeding habits will not help us. While a green  
plant feeds on inorganic matter (the insect-eaters  
are exceptions to this rule) the humbler fungus  
feeds on much the same kind of diet as we our-  
selves consume.

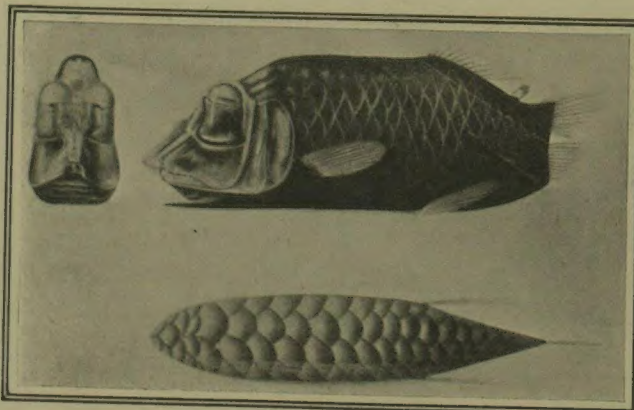
ANDREW WILSON.

### OUR ELASTIC WORLD — A NOTE BY PROFESSOR MILNE.

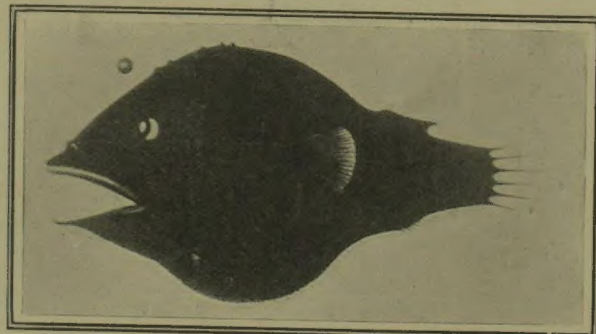
THE above diagram shows the bending of the  
ground occasioned by the weight of the  
tides. It is a small piece of a series of records  
which were commenced on Christmas Day, 1909,  
at the Bidston Observatory, near Liverpool.  
When the tide is high, the ground at this place,  
about two miles from the shore, slopes seawards,  
and has its inclination increased about one inch in  
sixteen miles. Twice a day the houses in Liver-  
pool bow to the advancing tide, and the buildings  
on the Irish coast return the salute. The rapidity  
with which they pay their obeisance and the ex-  
tent to which they lower their heads depend upon  
the quickness with which the tide rises to its  
height. This sort of thing takes place at least  
twice per day upon the seaboard of every country  
in the world. These movements measure the yield-  
ing of certain sections of the earth's crust under  
the influence of tidal loads, and we need not look  
far for the practical application of such knowledge.



DEEP-SEA FISH WITH VERY HIGHLY DEVELOPED  
ORGANS OF TOUCH.



A FISH WITH TELESCOPIC EYES: FRONT VIEW, SIDE VIEW,  
AND FROM BELOW.



A DEEP-SEA FISH WITH VERY HIGHLY DEVELOPED  
ORGANS OF TOUCH.

IN THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM AT MONACO: SOME REMARKABLE FISH.



THE OLDEST VERSION OF THE STORY OF THE FLOOD: THE DELUGE TABLET.

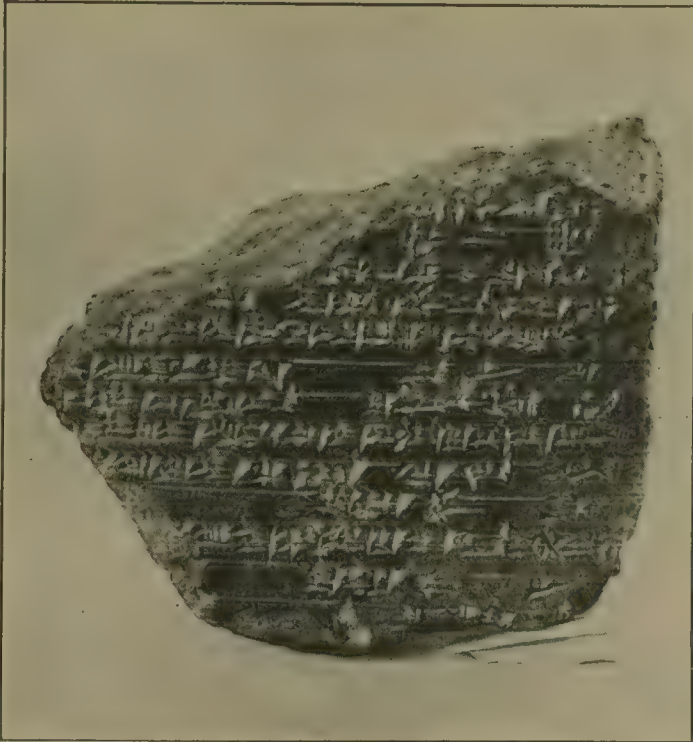
PHOTOGRAPHS COURTEOUSLY SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR H. V. HILPRECHT.

THE NIPPUR VERSION  
OF THE STORY OF THE  
FLOOD.

2. . . . "I will  
loosen."  
  
3. . . . "It shall  
sweep (or 'take') away  
all men together."  
  
4. . . . "life (?)  
before the deluge cometh  
forth."  
  
5. . . . [over] "as  
many as there are, I  
will bring overthrow,  
destruction, annihila-  
tion."  
  
6. . . . "build a  
great ship, and"  
  
7. . . . "total height  
shall be its structure."

THE BIBLE VERSION  
OF THE STORY OF THE  
FLOOD.

7, 11: "all the foun-  
tains of the great deep  
were broken up, and the  
windows of heaven were  
opened."  
  
6, 11: . . . "behold,  
I will destroy them with  
the earth."  
  
18: . . . "but with  
thee I will establish my  
covenant."  
  
17: "and behold I do  
bring the deluge upon  
the earth, to destroy all  
flesh, wherein is the  
breath of life, from  
under heaven; every-  
thing that is on earth  
shall perish."  
  
14: "make thee an  
ark."  
  
15: "and thou shalt  
make it . . . and 30  
cubits its height."



THE NIPPUR VERSION  
OF THE STORY OF THE  
FLOOD.

8. . . . "it shall  
be a house-boat carrying  
what has been saved of  
life." 9. . . . "with  
a strong roof covering  
it."  
  
10. . . . the boat]  
"which thou shalt make."  
11. . . . "into it bring  
the beasts of the field,  
the birds of heaven."  
  
12. . . . "instead of  
a number."  
  
12. . . . "and the  
family." . . .

THE BIBLE VERSION  
OF THE STORY OF THE  
FLOOD.

16. "A roof shalt thou  
make to the ark, in its  
(entire) length thou shalt  
cover it; and the door of  
the ark thou shalt set in  
the side thereof; (with)  
lower, second, and third  
stories shalt thou make it."  
  
19. And from every  
living thing, from all  
flesh, two from every-  
thing shalt thou bring  
into the ark, to keep  
them alive with thee;  
they shall be male and  
female,  
  
20. (two) from the  
birds instead of a number  
thereof; (two) from the  
beasts instead of a num-  
ber thereof; (two) from  
everything creeping on  
the ground instead of a  
number thereof;  
  
18, 19: "and thou shalt  
come into the ark, thou  
and thy sons, and thy  
wife, and thy sons' wives  
with thee."

WRITTEN AND BROKEN BEFORE ABRAHAM HAD LEFT HIS BABYLONIAN HOME IN UR OF THE CHALDEES; THE CUNEIFORM FRAGMENT, FOUND AMONG THE REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR, WHICH GIVES THE OLDEST ACCOUNT OF THE BABYLONIAN DELUGE STORY EXTANT.



WHERE THE FRAGMENT WAS FOUND: "TABLET HILL," THE SITE OF THE OLDER TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR.

By the courtesy of Professor Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, we are able to illustrate here a remarkable cuneiform fragment, which contains the oldest account of the Babylonian Deluge story extant. It was discovered among the remains of the Temple Library of Nippur (the modern Niffer), and was so covered with crystals of nitre and other sediments that at first only a few cuneiform signs could be recognised. The word "A-bu-bi" ("deluge") was clear. Professor Hilprecht cleaned the tablet, uncovering one cuneiform character after another, until he had deciphered every sign. Then it was that he found that the fragment of unbaked clay (2½ inches at its greatest width; 2½ inches at its greatest length; and ¾ of an inch at its greatest thickness) was a piece of the earliest version of the Babylonian Deluge story thus far known—about 1500 years older than similar fragments known from the library of Ashurbānāpal (668-626 B.C.). The fragment has parts of fourteen lines. Professor Hilprecht personally presented it to the Temple Library of Pennsylvania University; and the fragment is known as the Hilprecht Deluge Tablet, an honour officially paid to his wife, who sacrificed her life in acquiring it for the University, together with the other treasures of the Temple Library. We take our table of comparisons from a lengthy article in the "Times." An authoritative article on the subject appears elsewhere in this number.



THE STATE THAT WAS FOUND AS A HOME FOR FREED AMERICAN SLAVES: THE LITTLE WAR IN THE NEGRO REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

DRAWING AND PHOTOGRAPHS

SUPPLIED BY SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.



1. A PART OF THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC, LIBERIAN MILITIA.  
2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC, THE HON. ARTHUR BARCLAY.

3. A LEADER OF THE LIBERIAN TROOPS, A GENERAL OFFICER.  
4. THE GOVERNMENT THAT IS MODELLED ON THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE LIBERIAN LEGISLATURE.

5. THE RIVER ON WHOSE BANKS THE DISTURBANCES BEGAN, THE CAVALLY, WHICH DIVIDES LIBERIA FROM THE FRENCH IVORY COAST.

6. AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN THE LIBERIAN CAPITAL, THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE IN MONROVIA.  
7. WHERE NATIVES WARRING AGAINST THE LIBERIANS HAVE BEEN FIRING ON THE FACTORIES, CAPE PALMAS.

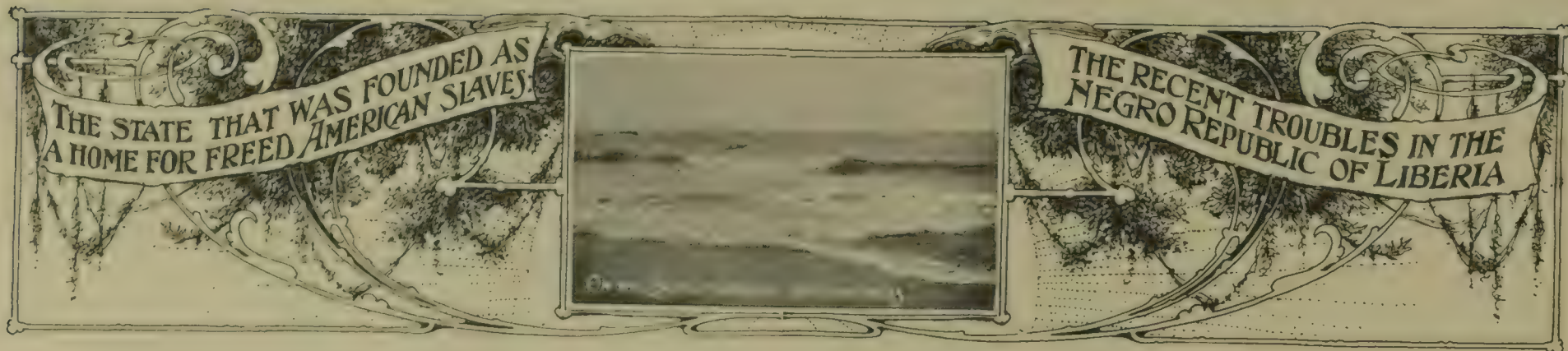
8. IN THE HEART OF AN IMPORTANT LIBERIAN INDUSTRY, CLEARING A WAY THROUGH DENSE RUBBER BUSH IN THE INTERIOR.

9. OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING THE LIBERIANS, A GREBO MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD.  
10. HEAD MEN OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING THE LIBERIANS: GREBO CHIEFS.

The Liberian Minister in London, speaking to Reuter's, has said of the disturbances: "The outbreak, now reported in Liberia occurred in the Cavally district, on that same river, but is of a purely local character. . . . The present trouble in Liberia is confined to the Grebos, a portion of the Kru tribe, native traders who have refused to pay their taxes, with the result that the Liberian Government has sent an expedition to enforce the laws of the country." The first report of the affair stated that men of the revolting tribe fired on passengers leaving Cape Palmas and fired also on the factories. The Liberian troops answered the fire, and shelled the enemy's position from the Liberian revenue cutter "Lark." The German gun-boat "Sperber" volunteered to clear out the rebels, but the offer was declined.

Of Liberia herself, we take the following notes from the "Statesman's Year Book": "The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the West Coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. . . . The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. . . . Electors must be of negro blood and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise. . . . The official language of the Government is English." An article by Sir Harry Johnston will be found on another page.





By SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

IN the year 1847 the independence of the Negro Republic of Liberia was declared by its octroon President, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, and within a few years it had been recognised by every civilised Power. Queen Victoria took a peculiar interest in the fortunes of the little country, and entertained President Roberts and his wife in England in 1849.

By about 1865 the coast of West Africa between the Sierra Leone frontier on the west and the River San Pedro on the east (about four hundred miles), was recognised as having come under the Liberian flag. Simultaneously the Liberian Government had sent expeditions into the interior, which concluded treaties of friendship, alliance, or actual sovereignty (for the Monrovia Government) with the more important native chiefs. Thenceforth—i.e., from 1865—the little negro coast Republic slumbered on with its eyes still fixed longingly on the United States and West Indies (whither its founders had come somewhat reluctantly to seek freedom and independence on an alien soil), and increasingly careless as to the wonderful unknown hinterland behind them. Their rights to the coast belt within the limits above cited had been based on purchases from the indigenous peoples or in treaties following conquest; for it must not be supposed that the indigenes—the Kru tribes, the Basás, the Dés, the Vais, the Grebos of Cape Palmas, the Berebi people of the San Pedro, the Gallinas and Goras of Cape Mount—were particularly delighted to see these American freed slaves arriving and settling under the temporary protection of American

theoretical area, the little Liberian Republic broke down. The native tribes of the interior were too powerful and warlike to obey the Monrovia Government. France occupied more and more of the Liberian hinterland. Great Britain has respected the Liberian boundaries, but has (with the consent of Monrovia) occupied one frontier town where the Liberians were unable to maintain order.

However, further negotiations between Monrovia and Paris led in 1907 to a fresh and this time absolutely accurate definition of the Liberian hinterland frontier.

mining, collecting rubber, exploring, surveying, and planting, yet much of the commercial development of the hinterland is hindered by the unrest, which causes all the more warlike tribes to be on a war-footing and disinclined to settle down to trade or industry.

Secondly, this commercial invasion of the hinterland has aroused the covetousness of the "middle-men" tribes of the regions near the coast. For several centuries these middle-men (at one time the curse of Southern Nigeria) have been accustomed to produce little or nothing themselves, but to act as go-betweens. They carry up the trade goods from the white trader on the coast to the agricultural and industrious hinterland peoples, and bring down the palm-oil, palm-kernels, palm-fibre, and other products manufactured or obtained from the forest by the interior people. Of course, they expect a high commission on their services. The coast merchants and the inner or forest tribes desire more and more to come into direct relations. The Liberian Government desires to encourage this, but at present it has not the force to keep adequately in order the avaricious and exacting middle-men.

Lastly, there is the "Kru-boy" element, with which the Grebos, who have been carrying on a desultory war with the Liberian authorities at Cape Palmas, are connected racially and linguistically. The Krus and even the Grebos have been conducting, for the last thirty years or more, a most profitable contraband trade with the European steamers which call all along this surf-bound, but otherwise calm, stormless coast. They purchase from the steamers—or used to purchase—immense quantities of rum and gin and other bad forms of alcohol, and guns and gunpowder, unlimited. How do they pay for these contraband goods? By honest labour. They go out to service all along the West African coast, and return after a year or so to their homes in Liberia with large sums in cash. These they dispose of to the merchant or the steamer pursers or agents, and receive in exchange trade goods, principally alcohol, guns, rifles, gunpowder, and cartridges. These things they carry or pass up to the interior tribes who are intermittently at war with the French, (or it may be, to-morrow, with the English). The Kru coast—I write as an eye-witness, remember—is a shockingly drunken country, a thing that cannot often be truly written of negro Africa. The devastating wars of the interior—many of them slave-raiding wars—are carried on by means of the guns and gunpowder introduced by the Krus, Grebos, and allied tribes, and obtained from the European steamers. Europe reproaches Liberia for this drunkenness, and says, "Why don't you control the introduction of spirits?" France complains, justly, that whereas Great Britain, Germany, and she herself close their coast-ports to the introduction of guns and gunpowder (except under proper restrictions), Liberia allows the Krus, Grebos, etc., to import enormous quantities of these deleterious goods, which then go to feed civil and foreign wars in the interior. Several years ago Liberia took these sermonisings to heart. She bought a gun-boat and appointed European officers to control it. She established customs stations on the Kru coast and forbade the landing of goods elsewhere. The result was that several European steamers were stopped and fined for contraband. The Krus resented this interference with their "free" trade, the Grebos likewise, and the result has been a series of coast risings. The Liberian Government has many imperfections, as I have pointed out in my book on Liberia. The legislature is not always wise or just, some of the executive officers may make mistakes. But I do think that in this matter of control over the Kru coast and some other questions Liberia has received anything but fair play from the British Press and public.

A DWELLER IN LIBERIA:  
A DÉ MAN, MONROVIA.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE STATE FOUNDED TO BE A HOME FOR FREED AMERICAN SLAVES: GENERAL JOSEPH JENKINS ROBERTS, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC (1847-1857).

The independence of the Negro Republic of Liberia, which grew out of the efforts made by several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make a home for freed American slaves, was declared in 1847; was then recognised by Great Britain, and later by other Powers. The present President is the Hon. Arthur Barclay.

Whence does the new trouble arise and where is it situated? Firstly, all these movements of British and French troops along the inner fringe of Liberia upset the warlike native tribes, who thought their independence

A NATIVE OF LIBERIA:  
A KRU NEGRO.

ships of war. These American negroes and mulattoes had soon christened this "Grain Coast" Liberia, or the land of the free, because they aimed at two purposes: to secure a free home for themselves, and to put a stop to that slave trade which had brought their parents or ancestors to America and which was ravaging West Africa.

But these aims met with no friendly response from the indigenes. They did not want foreign settlers in the land, still less foreigners of their own colour, and they wanted very much to continue the slave trade, which, however much it might afflict the weak, was a source of great profit to the strong. So the Americo-Liberians were received with more or less hostility. The founders of the Republic were a plucky, warlike band, and when the indigenes attacked them unprovoked, they retaliated, and effected several notable conquests. Therefore, on conditions quite as fair as—in some cases fairer than—those which justified the British annexations of Sierra Leone or the French annexations of the Ivory Coast, the Liberian Republic, with its capital at Monrovia, became the acknowledged mistress of the coast of four hundred miles which lay between the Sierra Leone frontier and the Rio San Pedro. This, of course, included the whole of the Kru country, from which for nearly three hundred years Europeans trading in West Africa have been wont to recruit their free labour. So long as the Liberians did not want to tax or to interfere with the Krus, the latter were willing to call themselves Liberian subjects.

In the middle of the 'eighties of the last century European earth-hunger for Africa again awoke. France dreamed of a vast West African Empire, since an accomplished fact. She annexed the whole of that unclaimed region west of the Gold Coast, and carried her annexations westward till she stopped at the Cavally River. Thus she took away from Liberia sixty miles of coast. The weak Liberian State protested and invoked the help of the United States and of Great Britain. The result (largely the work of the late Lord Salisbury) was that the French Republic not only agreed to stop at the Cavally, but, in compensation for having taken a bit of Liberian coast, recognised the sovereign rights of Liberia over a very large hinterland.

But when it came to controlling and developing this country of fifty or sixty thousand square miles in

NEAR THE SITE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF 1822: MARKET DAY IN KRU TOWN, MONROVIA.  
The settlement of 1822 took place near the site upon which Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, now stands.

was in danger, and indiscriminately attacked all types of foreign government, whether British, French, or Liberian. For three years the interior has been thus disturbed, yet white traders, anybody who is not obviously a soldier, circulate and even reside without danger in these regions. There are Englishmen there quietly



## Snow in the Holy Land: Jerusalem Shrouded in White.



1. SEEN FROM THE ST. PAUL'S HOSPICE OUTSIDE THE DAMASCUS GATE: JERUSALEM UNDER SNOW, SHOWING THE ROAD TO JERICHO, AND THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.
3. LOOKING TOWARDS THE MOSQUE OF OMAR: THE NORTH WALLS SHROUDED IN SNOW.

2. DESOLATION! JERUSALEM, SHOWING (LEFT) THE MOSQUE OF OMAR ON THE SUPPOSED SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, AND (RIGHT) THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.
4. AN UNUSUAL PASTIME IN JERUSALEM: ENJOYING A DRIVE IN A PRIMITIVE SLEIGH.

The photographs were taken on the 12th of March last. Of the first we may add to the description already given by saying that it shows the road to Jericho, the north-east corner of the city walls, and, in the distance, the Russian Tower on the Mount of Olives (on the right) and the new German Hospice (on the left).—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM.]

## The Fugitive "Precious King" Honoured by Britain: the Dalai Lama in India.



1. THE RECEPTION OF THE DALAI LAMA AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE: THE VICEROY'S A.D.C. RECEIVING HIS HOLINESS.

2. ON HIS WAY TO BE RECEIVED BY LORD MINTO: THE DALAI LAMA BEING ESCORTED INTO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

3. AT DARJEELING: THE DALAI LAMA AND HIS RETINUE.

Having arrived at Calcutta on March 13, the Dalai Lama the next day drove to Government House, with an escort of Bengal Cavalry, to pay a State visit to the Viceroy. Lord Minto met him at the entrance to the Throne Room, and escorted him to the golden chairs of state. His Holiness presented the Viceroy with a silk scarf, and the Tibetan ministers with him gave a number of others. After taking tea the Dalai Lama departed, and the Viceroy paid a return visit in State at Hastings House an hour later. The Dalai Lama had a private interview with Lord Minto in the evening. He stayed in Calcutta three days, seeing all the sights of the city, and then went on to Darjeeling. In the group the figures (reading from left to right) are: Tashi Wangdi (back row); Trikhun, Regent, and Shata, Regent (front row); Naugma, priest to the Dalai Lama (behind the Dalai Lama on his right); the Dalai Lama (in centre); Shampo Sharpee (behind the Dalai Lama, on his left); Shurkhun, Regent, and Saichung Sharpee (front row).—[PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 2 BY BARRATT; 3 BY BURLINGTON SMITH.]



## ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.

## MUSIC.

THE want of a house in London for the production of opéra comique has long been felt. Many works of undeniable beauty are too small for Covent Garden, and the tendency is to ignore them. During the forthcoming musical season, which should prove one of uncommon length and great brilliancy, we shall have genuine opéra comique at our doors, for the indefatigable Mr. Beecham, fresh

from his labours in Bow Street, has taken His Majesty's for three months, and a fortnight after the opening of Grand Opera he will give his twelve weeks' season of opéra comique. London will be crowded, the incursion of foreign visitors is likely to be considerable, and, as the venture is safe to be well managed, the result should be satisfactory from every standpoint. Mr. Beecham has selected eleven operas for presentation, and the choice has been made with a fine catholicity of taste. The composers are Mozart, Massenet, Auber, Méhul, Offenbach, Missa, Stanford, Humperdinck, and Johann Strauss, and the performances will derive additional interest and popularity from a "Mozart Festival" taking the form of a series of the master's operas, the "Seraglio," the "Nozze di Figaro," and the "Cosi fan Tutte." An orchestra of seventy performers, under the direction of Mr. Beecham and Hamish MacCunn, and a chorus of fifty will assist a fine company. Among the soprani and contralti we find the names of Ruth Vincent, Maggie Teyte, Edith Evans, and Betty Booker; the tenors include Walter Hyde and John Coates, and among the baritones and bassi are Harry Dearth, Robert Radford, Frederic Austin, and Lewys James. With great satisfaction we see this triumph of the British singers.

There is an element in the new venture that observers of modern musical tendencies will not overlook. In years past there was considerable



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MR. ROBERT LORAINE  
AS ACRES.TO APPEAR AS THE MAGDALEN IN  
THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY:  
FRAU MARIE MEYER.

renewed, for the new force in opera is not to be ignored, and Mr. Beecham's season is in the nature of a *ballon d'essai*. He is avowedly anxious to find out the direction of the public taste, and does not propose to guide it in any direction. Quite conscious that opera has had no more than a limited scope in London, he is confident of its future and is now in the early stages of a very serious and far-reaching experiment. From His Majesty's, Mr. Beecham will proceed in the autumn to Covent Garden, where he will give a three months' season, in which nearly a third of the productions will be novelties, and it is rumoured that his company will include Mme. Melba and



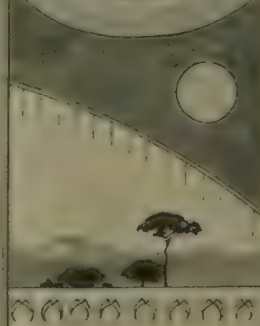
Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS LOTTIE VENNE AS MRS. MAL-  
APROP, AND MR. LEWIS WALLER AS  
CAPTAIN ABSOLUTE.THE REVIVAL OF "THE  
RIVALS," AT THE LYRIC.

Signor Caruso. These seasons at His Majesty's and Covent Garden are undoubtedly the first steps in the creation of a great rival operatic organisation. Such competition was inevitable. The time has long been ripe for it, only the man and the money were wanting, and they have arrived together.

The new season has opened in earnest. M. Kussewitzky, eminent as a conductor and as a performer on the double-bass, from which he gets more melody than many a cellist can persuade his instrument to yield, has taken the London Symphony Orchestra in hand; and to-day Dr. Richard Strauss, hero of the passing hour, will conduct his "Don Juan" and "Tod und Verklarung" at the concert of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

## &amp; THE DRAMA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

## PLAYHOUSES.

## "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT THE COMEDY.

THAT not a little ingenuity is shown in the idea and chief situation of the latest play written round the personality of a gentleman burglar, no one who has seen Mr. Paul Armstrong's piece would think of denying. Of its class of topsy-turvy melodrama—the class which replaces the old-

time hero by a reformed criminal, and substitutes for the villain a remorseless detective—"Alias Jimmy Valentine" is a very good specimen. Its defect consists in its requiring such an enormous amount of make-believe from its audience. Not only does the playwright expect us to grant the hypothesis that a girl of good position and refinement would interest herself to secure the release of a convict; we must also suppose that this crackman, in being given a fresh chance, is placed in a position of trust in a bank, and can bear to handle large sums of money without feeling temptation. The big situation of the play, however, is extremely strong. In this the ex-burglar is seen practising once more his original trade, but it is in the best of causes. His sweetheart's little sister has been locked in a safe which is air-tight, and she will be suffocated unless he can puzzle out in time the trick of its lock. With his

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
MR. LEONARD BOYNE AS  
SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER.

eyes bandaged and his hands sand-papered he works feverishly at the lock, and, thanks to his unforgotten deftness and to luck, he succeeds, but thereby reveals the secret of his past life alike to the girl who loves him and to the detective who is on his track, for both are spectators of the scene. Needless to say, the detective is much too sentimental a person not to live up to the traditions of the happy ending. Mr. Du Maurier, figuring for the third time now as gentleman crackman, carries out a familiar task with all his customary ease of manner and alertness, and he is excellently supported by Miss Alexandra Carlyle, Mr. Hallard, and Mr. Guy Standing,



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS LOTTIE VENNE AS MRS. MALAPROP.

rivalry in the world of opera between His Majesty's, under the management of the late Colonel Mapleson, and Covent Garden. It is not too much to say that the rivalry is about to be



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS KATE CUTLER AS LYDIA LANGUISH.

all of whom do their best to give an air of conviction to a story which to the practised playgoer must seem totally unconvincing.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]



# ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN: CAMERA-PICTURES BY HOPPE. PORTRAITS EXHIBITED AT THE ONE-MAN SHOW AT THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S.



AD: CARUSO 1909



SIR HERBERT TREE



LORD CURZON



1. A GREAT TENOR: SIGNOR CARUSO.  
 3. A GREAT DIPLOMATIST: LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

2. A GREAT ACTOR: SIR HERBERT TREE.  
 4. A GREAT AMBASSADOR: HIS EXCELLENCY LI-CHING-FONG.

Signor Caruso, hailed by very many as the greatest tenor of the day, was born at Naples, and, curious as it may seem, had no special musical education. Amongst his principal rôles he names Edgardo in "Lucia," Des Grieux in "Manon Lescaut," Pagliaccia, the Duke in "Rigoletto," and Lohengrin. His triumphs have been so many that there is no need to give them in detail. It is said that, at the moment, he is seeking to find some lad worthy of studying under him, having vowed that he will give the world a tenor even greater than himself.—Sir Herbert Tree, whose Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's is in full swing, has done much to remove the reproach that Shakespeare plays are seldom seen on the British stage. His work both as actor and as manager has been noteworthy. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1877.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston is best known, perhaps, for his brilliant rule over India; but he has many other claims to fame. He has acted as Under-Secretary of State for India and as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and has travelled extensively in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Persia, Siam, the Pamirs, Indo-China, and Korea.—His Excellency Li-Ching-Fong, his Imperial Chinese Majesty's Minister to the Court of St. James's, is a son of the late Marquess Li-Hung-Chang. He has filled various important diplomatic posts with great distinction.—[CAMERA-PICTURES BY E. O. HOPPE.]



# SIX PEOPLE OF THE PERIOD - FIVE ARTISTS AND A BISHOP: CAMERA - PICTURES BY HOPPÉ.

PORTRAITS EXHIBITED AT THE ONE-MAN SHOW AT THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S.



1. SCULPTOR: SIR GEORGE J. FRAMPTON, R.A.

2. ECCLESIASTIC: THE RIGHT REV. ARNOLD H. MATHEW.

3. PAINTER: MR. FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A.

4. PAINTER: MR. HAROLD SPEED.

5. CARTOONIST: SIR FRANCIS CARRUTHERS GOULD.

6. PAINTER AND ETCHER: MR. WILLIAM STRANG.

Sir George Frampton, who was elected an R.A. eight years ago, is one of the best-known sculptors of this country, and has also executed works in ivory, silver, and enamel. His many memorials and statues include those of Queen Victoria for Calcutta, Southport, St. Helen's, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Winnipeg. He designed the spandrels at the entrance of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the terra-cotta decoration on the Constitutional Club, the Saints on the shrine of William of Wykeham in Winchester Cathedral, the sculpture on the Glasgow Art Gallery, and that on the exterior of Lloyd's.—The Right Rev. Arnold Harris Mathew, the well-known Roman Catholic Bishop, is of the same family as Lord Llandaff—that is to say, he is descended from the Mathews of Llandaff, formerly Earls

of Llandaff. The Earldom in question was created in 1797, and became dormant in 1833.—Mr. Frank Brangwyn, whose bold work has made him famous in many countries, was born at Bruges, of Welsh extraction.—Mr. Harold Speed, although he may be called of the new school, does not see eye to eye with many of his contemporaries, favouring a more conventional manner than, for instance, many of those who exhibit at the New English.—Sir Francis Carruthers Gould has been described as the greatest asset of the Liberal Party, and his many brilliant cartoons have certainly earned him that description.—Mr. Strang is both painter and etcher. Amongst his publications are etchings illustrating Kipling's short stories and thirty etchings of "Don Quixote."



# ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF WRITERS: CAMERA-PICTURES BY HOPPÉ.

PORTRAITS EXHIBITED AT THE ONE-MAN SHOW AT THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S.



1. NOVELIST AND DRAMATIST: MR. JEROME K. JEROME.
3. NOVELIST AND JOURNALIST: MR. RICHARD WHITEING.

2. POLITICAL WRITER AND "M.P. FOR RUSSIA": MME OLGA NOVIKOFF.
4. A HISTORIAN OF SPAIN: MAJOR MARTIN HUME.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's greatest popular success as novelist may, without fear of contradiction, be said to be "Three Men in a Boat." His best book, many will agree, is "Paul Kever." His most popular play is undoubtedly "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Mr. Forbes Robertson made so remarkable a success.—Mme. Novikoff, who has been called the "M.P. for Russia," is famous the world over for her political articles. It is her custom to live six months in the year in England and six months in Russia.—Mr. Richard Whiteing is best known, perhaps, as the author of "No. 5, John Street," but has numerous other works to his credit. As journalist he is almost equally familiar.—Major Martin Hume's fame has come to him through his almost innumerable articles and books on Spain. He is the editor of the Spanish State Papers at the Public Record Office, Lecturer in Spanish History and Literature at Pembroke College, Cambridge, Examiner in Spanish and Lecturer in the University of London, and Examiner in the University of Birmingham.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HOPPÉ.]



# HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS.

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS.)



No. VI.: "THERE WAS A STAR DANCED, AND UNDER THAT I WAS BORN": MISS ELLEN TERRY AS MISTRESS PAGE  
IN "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."

Miss Ellen Terry has been playing Mistress Page again during the Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's, to the great delight of her innumerable admirers. It was with "The Merry Wives" that Sir Herbert Tree opened the Festival.



# "THIS HOUSE TO LET, UNFURNISHED": THE END OF ENGLAND'S DISASTROUS EXPERIMENT IN SINGLE-CHAMBER GOVERNMENT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY J. CATON WOODVILLE.



AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE SPEAKER AND THE TAKING AWAY OF THE "BAUBLE": CROMWELL LEAVING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER PUTTING AN END TO THE RUMP PARLIAMENT.

Of England's experiment in Single-Chamber Government, we cannot do better than quote a few lines from a most interesting article, by G. M. Golden, in the "Fortnightly," "Resolved, etc.—That the House of Peers in Parliament is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. And that an Act be brought in to that Purpose." So stands the entry in the 'Journals of the House of Commons' for February 6th, 1649. . . . The question was put, and, on a division, forty-four members voted against the Lords; twenty-nine for them. The abolition of the Upper House was immediately resolved; and the Commons, freed from the interference of that 'useless and dangerous body,' settled down to their task of legislative reform. For four years England was ruled by a Single Chamber, aided by a 'Council of State' appointed by that Chamber. . . . For four years an uncontrolled House of Commons had destroyed English justice, annulling the Habeas Corpus; had suppressed the liberty of the Press; had secured the freedom of individuals; had failed to provide a navy capable of protecting either our shores at home or our commerce abroad; had witnessed the jaddible disgrace of an enemy's fleet commanding the

Channel; had produced the wildest examples of fanatical legislation. Now the nation found itself faced with the prospect of this Single Chamber in perpetuity, automatically re-electing itself, a House not only uncontrolled, but indestructible. It was Parliamentarianism run mad. Cromwell's common-sense told him what to do. Striding up and down the House, he first told the members home truths concerning themselves in language which he admitted was 'not Parliamentary'; and then, 'I will put an end to your prating,' he cried. 'You are no Parliament. I say, you are no Parliament. I will put an end to your sitting.' The entrance into the House of a squad of troopers, the removal of the Speaker, the scornful carrying away of that 'bauble,' the mace—and there was an end to the national experiment in Single-Chamber Government. "This House to let, unfurnished," a wit scribbled on the locked doors of the House that evening." Not for one moment, of course, do we wish to suggest that such dire results would follow any Single-Chamber Government that might have being in the future. It is decidedly interesting, however, to look back upon our one Single-Chamber experiment, and note its consequences.



## SECOND ONLY TO MOUNT VESUVIUS: ETNA AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

SCENES OF THE PRESENT ACTIVITY.



1. THE FIERY DEATH: STREAMS OF BURNING LAVA, PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE PRESENT ERUPTION.

2. THE DARKNESS MADE LIGHT: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ERUPTION TAKEN AT NIGHT, SHOWING STREAMS OF BURNING LAVA.

3. DEVASTATION IN A VINEYARD: THE LAVA STREAM DESTROYING VINES.

4. PHOTOGRAPHED AT NIGHT: THE ERUPTION OF ETNA, SEEN FROM MOUNT CASTELLAGGO.

5. THROWN OUT BY MOUNT ETNA: DEATH-DEALING LAVA, CINDERS, AND STONES.

The activity of Mount Etna has caused much devastation in the neighbourhood of the volcano. Flaming lava, cinders, and stones have fallen upon houses and upon vineyards, wrecking them and half burying them. Amongst the volcanoes of Europe, Etna is second only to Vesuvius. Its record goes back to the fifth century B.C., and an eruption is said by Diodorus Siculus to have taken place in 1693 B.C. The greatest of all the eruptions of which details exist took place in 1169 A.D., when, it is said, 50,000 people were killed. Despite the activity of the volcano, the natives of Sicily continue to live beneath its shadow, for the sides of the mountain are so fertile that their value to agriculturists is exceptional.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROCHEREL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND DELIUS.



## RESCUED BY A "WAITER": AN INTRUDER IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



"1400! 1400! 1400!": ESCORTING A STRANGER FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The member of the Stock Exchange who supplied the sketch from which this drawing was made furnished us with the following description: "When there were only 1399 members of the Stock Exchange, the presence of a stranger was proclaimed to the 'House' by the cry '1400.' To-day there are over 5000 members, but the 'House' still loves its old customs, and when, as occasionally happens, a stranger wanders in, the old cry is raised on all sides. It is a most embarrassing situation for the intruder, who is hemmed in by the good-natured, joking crowd, and, try as he will, he is not allowed to get out until he is rescued by a 'waiter,' who takes his arm and pilots him to the nearest exit. If he has taken his ragging in good part he is loudly cheered on leaving."



# THE NEW BASE FOR THE KAISER'S HIGH SEAS FLEET: AND VESSELS THAT



1. THE 1390-TON GUN-BOAT "BLITZ."
2. THE 1430-TON ARMoured CRUISER "BLÜCHER."
3. THE "MEDIUM" 13,300-TON "SCHLEISEN."
4. THE "WEAK" 11,830-TON "WETTIN."
5. THE "MEDIUM" 13,300-TON "HANNOVER."
6. THE "WEAK" 11,830-TON "ZÄHRINGEN."
7. THE PRESENT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, ADMIRAL VON HOLTZENDORFF.
8. THE POSITION OF GERMANY'S NEW WAR-HARBOUR IN THE NORTH SEA, WILHELMSHAVEN, SHOWING ITS PROXIMITY TO BORKUM, HELIGOLAND, AND SHEERNESS.
9. THE MOBILISATION OF GERMANY'S NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE NORTH SEA, THE NEW WAR HARBOUR OF WILHELMSHAVEN, AT WHICH THE FIRST SQUADRON OF THE HIGH SEAS FLEET HAS TAKEN UP ITS STATION, SHOWING THE FORTIFIED ADVANCED POSITIONS OF THE BASE, BORKUM AND HELIGOLAND—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

In pursuance of the new German policy, the first squadron of the High Seas Fleet left Kiel the other day to take up its station at the new war harbour of Wilhelmshaven. The squadron will be joined by a double squadron of "Dreadnoughts" and "Invincibles" of the latest kind will be stationed in the harbour. Of the fleet already there it may be said that it consists

# GERMANY'S WAR HARBOUR AT WILHELMSHAVEN, ON THE NORTH SEA. ARE STATIONED THERE.



10. THE EX-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.
11. THE SMALL FAST CRUISER "DRESDEN."
12. THE "WEAK" 11,830-TON "MECKLENBURG."
13. THE SMALL FAST CRUISER "KÖNIGSBURG."
14. THE "DREADNOUGHT" "WESTFALEN."
15. THE "DREADNOUGHT" "NASSAU."
16. THE "WEAK" "WITTELSBACH."
17. THE 11,800-TON ARMoured CRUISER "GNEISENAU."
18. THE 4900-TON PROTECTED CRUISER "MAINZ."

Within a few days by the "Dreadnoughts" "Nassau" and "Westfalen," and later will be strengthened by the "Dreadnoughts" "Rheinland" and "Posen," four battle-ships of obsolete type then being



## At the Sign of St. Paul's



MRS. A. S. ROE.

Whose "China As I Saw It" has just been Published by Messrs. Hutchins.



There, accused of treason by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, did penance in St. Paul's in a white sheet... about 1485.



Photo. Hills and Saunders.

MR. W. P. PYCRAFT,

Whose "History of Birds" has just been Published by Messrs. Methuen.

## ANDREW LANG ON SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, AND FLY-FISHING.

HOW surprised Shakespeare would have been had he known that mortals, three hundred years after his day, would pass so many hours among ancient and musty records in the search of the smallest inkling of information about his life! An American scholar, seeking this South Pole of information, has distanced all our Dryasdusts, and has found out that for many years our Shakespeare lodged in London with some French people, no doubt Huguenot refugees. He is also observed taking a kind part in toning down an angry father, whose daughter has married "her ain true love" without the approval of her sire.

Obviously Shakespeare was a quiet, contented lodger, punctual in paying his rent and weekly bills, giving no trouble, not coming home "smokey and drinky" (like another beloved man of letters): not noisy after hearing the chimes at midnight. French Huguenots of the middle classes (not French Huguenot nobles, *moult s'en faut*) were douce, pious, sober livers, and would not have tolerated a dissolute, rowdy Shakespeare, beset by a crew of Pistols and Doll Tearsheets.

Probably the Dark Lady of the Sonnets, especially if she were a Maid of Honour of Queen Elizabeth (which she was *not*) did not come, disguised and cloaked as a Court gallant, to "tirl at William's pin" in the Huguenot mansion.

I am sorry for Shakespeare's French landlady, a wedded dame, for nothing is more certain than that one of our theorists will identify *her*, worthy woman, with the Dark Lady, who, note this, was married, and,

Let us not despair. A washing-bill of Shakespeare's may yet be found at the Record Office, or an account for sack, or for a cloak. There are plenty of unread papers at the Record Office: nobody knows what he may find. A freshman once found, in the Bodleian Library, a small store-house, a fragment

interesting in that abode of legal affairs. Still, if melodramatic intensity of language has any meaning, there was something afoot much more notable than Shakespeare's long residence with a respectable Huguenot family, from whom he probably acquired such knowledge of the French language as he possessed.

Another Byronic mystery is the lameness of the poet. He and Scott, who was very lame, hobbled together harmoniously down the steps of Mr. Murray's house. Yet he certainly played for Harrow and was a change-bowler (he is said to have had a boy to run for him during his innings, but I do not know the authority). He was constantly boxing with the great Jackson, of whose Herculean arm I have seen a cast at Mr. Waite's fencing-rooms, long ago. A whiff of a blow from that arm would have overthrown a poet not steady on his pins.

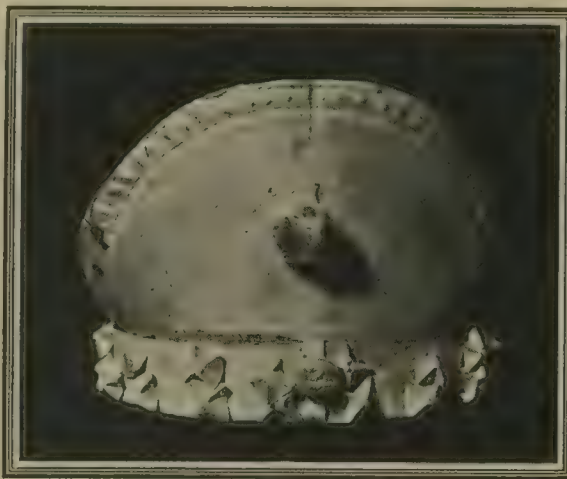
Finally, in the well-known prayer for the poet's conversion, written by a good lady in the summer of 1814, she says that her interest in Byron arose from her observation of "your Lordship's agility on the rocks at Hastings." How could a limping and hobbling man be agile among rocks?

The angler will delight in Mr. G. E. Skues's "Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream" (A. and C. Black). In Charles Kingsley's time, he fished the Test with two flies, wet, of course, and caught trout. Nowadays, except when a wind ruffles a long, flat stretch of water, or when trout are hunting for food with their heads in weeds and their tails out of water, they will only take a dry fly, floating over them, as far as my



A MONEY "BAG" OF SIX OR SEVEN THOUSAND YEARS AGO: A CHIMU PURSE OF COPPER AND SILVER, WITH COINS ATTACHED TO THE HOLLOW BY CORROSION.

The crown is of silver, with an uncut amethyst in the centre; in the centre of the rim is a gold button representing the face of the sun. All the photographs on this page show articles discovered by Mr. T. Hewitt Myring in Peru. It will be recalled that at the end of last year we illustrated very fully remarkable pieces of prehistoric pottery found in the Chimcana Valley by Mr. Myring.



A SIGN OF ROYALTY ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS AGO: THE CROWN OF AN INCA KING, WITH AN UNCUT AMETHYST IN THE CENTRE.



1. AN INCA SILVER BURIAL VASE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.
2. AN INCA SILVER VASE OF ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
3. A SMALL INCA SILVER BOX OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.
4. AN INCA SILVER VASE OF ABOUT TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

THE SILVER WORK OF THE CHIMUS AND THE INCAS: REMARKABLE FINDS IN THE CHIMCANA VALLEY, PERU.

of Juvenal that nobody had missed for many a century. If I remember correctly, it was of a rich impropriety, and the mediæval scribes had not thought it worth copying.

Seek and you shall find; and I have found what seems to myself to be an entirely new "Byron mystery." The mystery I have found, but that is all; I discovered it "where Allan Gregor found the tongs," that is, in a conspicuous place, "a surface deposit," as archæologists say. Anyone can find it, in Byron's letters to his man of business, Mr. Hanson, from the end of February to June 3, 1813. The explanation is quite another matter; nothing affords any clue to the amateur of such riddles of private life.

Only a poet would write so passionately and so darkly to his solicitor at 6, Chancery Lane; and a poet may be suspected of a desire to make himself weirdly

experience goes. But Mr. Skues promises to teach you to catch them with a wet fly—if you do not think it wicked. I don't, but how to manage it I know not.



SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE: AN INCA SILVER IDOL WEIGHING ABOUT 160 OZ.—FRONT VIEW.

being foreign, was necessarily dark. Her husband will be detected in some feeble character of the plays; feeble, for the Huguenot father stood it for a long time!



SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE: AN INCA SILVER IDOL WEIGHING ABOUT 160 OZ.—SIDE VIEW.



# A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

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Giddiness,  
Rheumatic  
or Gouty  
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Pulse, and Feverish  
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you could wish as a  
Simple and Natural  
Health-giving Agent. You  
cannot over-state its Great  
Value in keeping the Blood  
Pure and Free from Disease  
by Natural means.**

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## LADIES' PAGE.

THE Japan-British Exhibition promises to be a great attraction in the coming London Season. I remember the first Japanese Exhibition held in London, several years ago. The little workers at the respective industries then had bare feet, from which they dropped their loose sandals of matting when they stepped on to their spotless matted floors, whereon they squatted while executing with steady industry and marvellous patience in detail their wonderfully beautiful carvings, embroideries, and paintings. Ever and anon they solaced themselves with tiny smokes out of pipes with bowls the size of thimbles and stems like straws. I was struck with the fact that they had to all intents and purposes four hands apiece, since the toes seemed as prehensile and the feet as capable of manual labour as the hands themselves. At the Japanese Village two years ago at Earl's Court there were great changes. The men now smoked cigarettes, wore stockings, and were nearly bimanous, no longer quadrumanous! No more did the china-painter firmly hold and deftly twist between his soles the pottery upon which his hands were at work; the embroiderer did not support his frame with his feet while one hand helped the other in passing up and down the needle; the painter of screens or fans did not now hold up his sheaf of brushes for different colours in his toes while one hand held the palette and the other worked the brush with the colour in use at the moment. I was informed that these particular men had been laboriously trained before coming here *not* to use their feet in their work, "because English people said it reminded them of monkeys."

The workmen who will come next month to London, however, will be noticed to be at any rate bimanous, not like ourselves—able to use only one hand with any skillfulness. The habit of being equally dexterous with both hands is believed by some authorities to be a valuable aid to the development of both halves of the brain. There is an "Ambidexter Education Society," which occasionally confers its publications upon me, and one of these consisted of the opinions of a number of high educational and medical authorities to the effect just stated, and that therefore we do our children a mischief by our persistent nursery training in the use of the right hand alone for all operations of skill. That the left hand can be made as agile and useful as the right in our own, just as well as in the Japanese, race, is certain, for its comparative clumsiness is a matter of elaborate, and possibly purely mischievous, training. An infant wants to use both hands. In some kindergartens in England the children are now trained to write and draw with both hands equally, and they learn to do so to perfection; and, of course, all pianists have to become ambidexter by laboriously training the left hand, which has been deliberately stultified by teaching in childhood.

There will be a large show of British dress at the Exhibition, which is to be displayed in a series of tableaux following a woman of the upper class through



THE SHORT-SKIRTED EVENING FROCK.

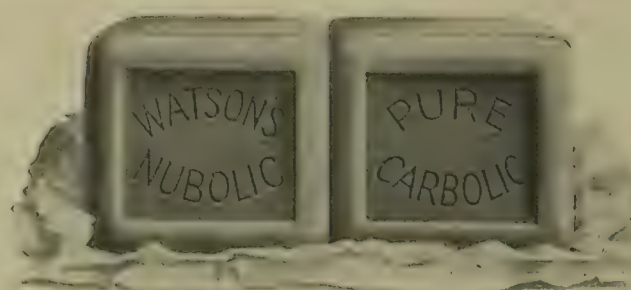
A dance and dinner gown of white chiffon trimmed with net-work of beads and "Greek key" embroideries in silver thread.

life, from a christening-party to old age. Dress is another point in our habits that the Japanese are to a considerable extent copying. It is, perhaps, a poor exchange for the Japanese women. They give up their easy, untrammelling, and never-varying fashion of dress for one that varies every few months and is always more or less inconvenient and foolish. But there is a reason for this, too: I heard a distinguished speaker at a meeting in London of the Japanese Society assert that, if one of the ladies of his country were dressed in the European style, she at once obtained an attention and courtesy from the men of her own race that she never enjoyed in her native garb. "The same man will spring to open the door for his wife in European dress who would never think of doing any such thing when she wore her kimono," said the Japanese speaker.

We, on our parts, have adopted the kimono style very largely for those indoor gowns that go by the general name of "tea-gowns." For dressing-jackets and robes, too, nothing can be more convenient than the loose, overwrapping, kimono-fashion of make. The essential idea of a tea-gown is that it shall be loose and easy, to use as a rest-gown in the hour between the afternoon's and the evening's engagements. Incidentally, it serves the economical woman another good turn in allowing of the utilisation of pretty odds and ends, whether the charming old treasures of the wardrobe of one's ancestresses and oneself, or the fragments of enticing stuffs that were acquired at giving-away prices at the recent sales. Individuality, artistic taste, and comfort may all be indulged to the full in designing a tea-gown. Any bits of lace or fur or brocade may be utilised, and it does not matter how many fabrics are combined in the garment, nor indeed how many colours, within the inexorable bounds of good taste. There must merely be a general scheme to which all the parts conduce. A corsage of lace, with inner folds of a soft silk, a deep belt of brocade, long ends of another lace, an overskirt falling aside and showing a petticoat or underskirt of yet another silk or of chiffon or Ninon, a scrap of embroidery to brighten up the throat or the edges of a V-shaped opening on the bosom—all this in one gown is quite permissible.

There is no economy in buying cheap cotton stockings. They wear out much quicker than do all-wool hose, and the feet get hard. Woollen hose are soft, warm, and durable, and will wear soft to the end. Jason hosiery, which is guaranteed to be all wool, is cheap in the long run, and has all the best qualities. All drapers will supply it.

Cleaning and renovating are the order of the day. Household draperies, carpets, etc., and personal attire of every sort, are all restored in wonderful fashion if sent to Messrs. P. and P. Campbell, the Perth Dye Works, Scotland. Dyeing gives a new lease of life to many goods. The work is all supervised by the firm, and is of the very highest order. A catalogue can be had direct from Messrs. Campbell, post free, giving prices, the colours that will dye, and so on. FILOMENA.



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There is in London at the present moment a man who is devoting the whole of his time, his energies, and almost his every thought to one remarkable object.

For years this man was the honoured specialist of several of the leading Courts of Europe, his special work being that of preserving the natural crowns which subject and King alike should wear.

And so unprecedented was the success he achieved in this capacity that now he aspires to no less an object than that of restoring to the entire British race, by means which he alone has devised and perfected, that wealth of beautiful hair for which formerly they were so justly celebrated.

That this object can be attained he is firmly convinced.

Already nearly a million people have benefited by his wonderful treatment, and still he invites others to come forward and test his method for themselves—entirely free of cost—that they too may benefit in like manner and in like degree.

You benefit from the first.

And the benefit is cumulative.

What is the method, and what are the means employed?

The treatment consists of a simple, yet marvellously effective system of hair-culture, devised by Mr. Edwards, the great Hair Specialist, and founded on the truest scientific principles.

This treatment is in two stages.

By means of an exquisitely perfumed, dandruff-dissolving Shampoo, called by Mr. Edwards (the inventor) "Cremex," all scurf is dissolved and cleared away, leaving the scalp soft and pliable and the pores of the cuticle quite free. This "Cremex" treatment makes it

possible for the hair to grow. NOTE: A supply of "Cremex" is given free to every reader. See coupon below.

IT MAKES THE HAIR ROOTS HUNGRY.

The second part of the treatment consists of an equally simple, equally effective system of scalp massage, devised

by Mr. Edwards, and called by him "Harlene Hair Drill."

So simple is this "Harlene Hair Drill" that anyone can learn in a moment, from the book which Mr. Edwards offers free, how to do it; and the practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" only takes up two minutes of your time daily.

The effect of "Harlene Hair Drill" is to stimulate the hair follicles and rouse them out of the dormant state—for they are not dead—into which they have been allowed to sink.

The hair roots begin to revive under the "Harlene Hair Drill" treatment. Those long-closed factories of the scalp, where the hair is made, begin to resume work. This makes it possible for the hair to grow.

And with the renewal of activity in the hair factories there is a demand for raw material. In other words, the hair roots become hungry.

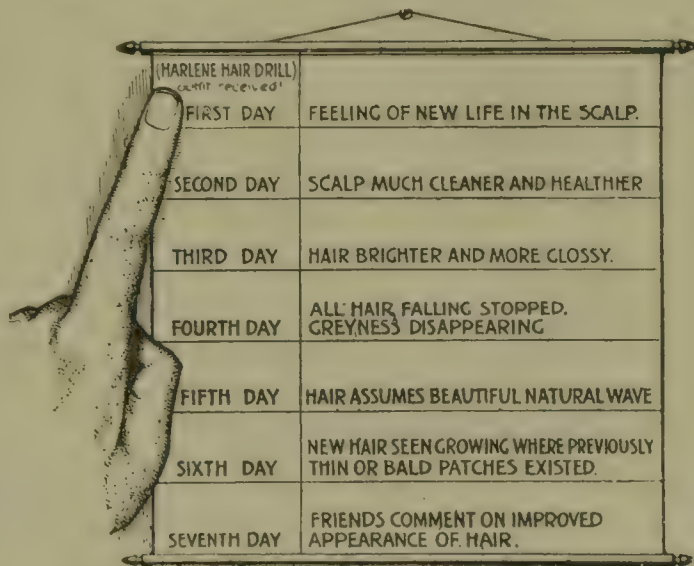
"Harlene" supplies the food.

But in practising "Harlene Hair Drill" the hungry hair roots are fed and nourished by the wonderful Edwards' "Harlene," which stimulates them to new activity and makes them hungry.

Every reader can have a supply of "Harlene" quite free. See coupon attached.

ARE YOU AFRAID OF YOUR MIRROR?

Look at your own reflection in the glass. Does your hair look dull, or faded, or lifeless; or has it



(HARLENE HAIR DRILL) (FIRST "PULSED")	
FIRST DAY	FEELING OF NEW LIFE IN THE SCALP.
SECOND DAY	SCALP MUCH CLEANER AND HEALTHIER
THIRD DAY	HAIR BRIGHTER AND MORE GLOSSY.
FOURTH DAY	ALL HAIR FALLING STOPPED. GREYNESS DISAPPEARING
FIFTH DAY	HAIR ASSUMES BEAUTIFUL NATURAL WAVE
SIXTH DAY	NEW HAIR SEEN GROWING WHERE PREVIOUSLY THIN OR BALD PATCHES EXISTED.
SEVENTH DAY	FRIENDS COMMENT ON IMPROVED APPEARANCE OF HAIR.

There are thousands upon thousands of men and women in this country who really dread to look at themselves in the mirror, where they see only too plainly the marks of premature age, chief among which is the falling and thinning of the hair. To-day it is not necessary to submit to premature baldness. One may now avoid falling hair and baldness. Both instructions and materials are obtainable, free of charge, so that actual personal trial may demonstrate the truth of the statement here made, that the hair can be maintained in both quantity and quality during the whole of one's lifetime. Every reader interested in learning how to increase the growth of his or her hair, and also how to preserve it in all its beauty, may obtain a free Toilet Outfit for the hair simply by writing for one.

gone even beyond that and acquired a tinge of grey-ness? There is no reason why the evil should continue.

Two minutes' daily practice of "Harlene Hair Drill" will save your hair. Is it not worth that amount of trouble?

## LOOK AT YOUR COMB.

Look again at your comb. What story does it tell? A few hairs are clinging to the teeth. They will not stop at a "few." Next time there will be more, and more, and even more, till the crowning evil of baldness makes its appearance.

Ladies as well as men are often terribly neglectful of their hair. Unheeding the warning signs of Nature, they allow the evil to go on till every dressing brings it out in combfuls. Then the sufferer sighs, gathers up the dead filaments that should be the living glory, and seeks the hairdresser who advertises "Ladies' combings made up."

There is no longer any excuse for such a catastrophe—for it is nothing less.

To every reader of this Journal—men and women alike—Mr. Edwards offers, absolutely free of cost, and without attaching any conditions whatever to the offer:—

A Full Week's Supply of "Harlene Hair Drill" Requisites. The outfit consists of:

One Bottle of Edwards' "Harlene."

One Bottle of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder.

One Book of "Harlene Hair Drill" Instructions.

All you have to do to secure this unprecedented free Gift Outfit is to fill in the coupon given below, and send it, with three penny stamps to cover postage (nothing at all for the valuable goods contained) to Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

In case you wish further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex," you can obtain the former in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles, and the latter at 1s. for a box of six packages, from all leading chemists and stores in the United Kingdom, or direct (by sending P.O.) from the Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, W.C.

## FREE OUTFIT COUPON.

Three valuable Growth-compelling Hair Specialities absolutely Free to All Readers of this Journal.

To Messrs. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Sirs, Send me the three Requisites (including instructions) for carrying out a week's at home trial "Harlene Hair Drill." I enclose 3d. stamps for postage of package to following address in any part of the world.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

"The Illustrated London News," April 9, 1910.



## LINEN for the BED-ROOM

Linen Sheet and Bed Linen woven by hand or power in our Bann factory has a world-wide reputation for its good wearing qualities. It is made from the best flax yarns and bleached on the green fields of Ulster.

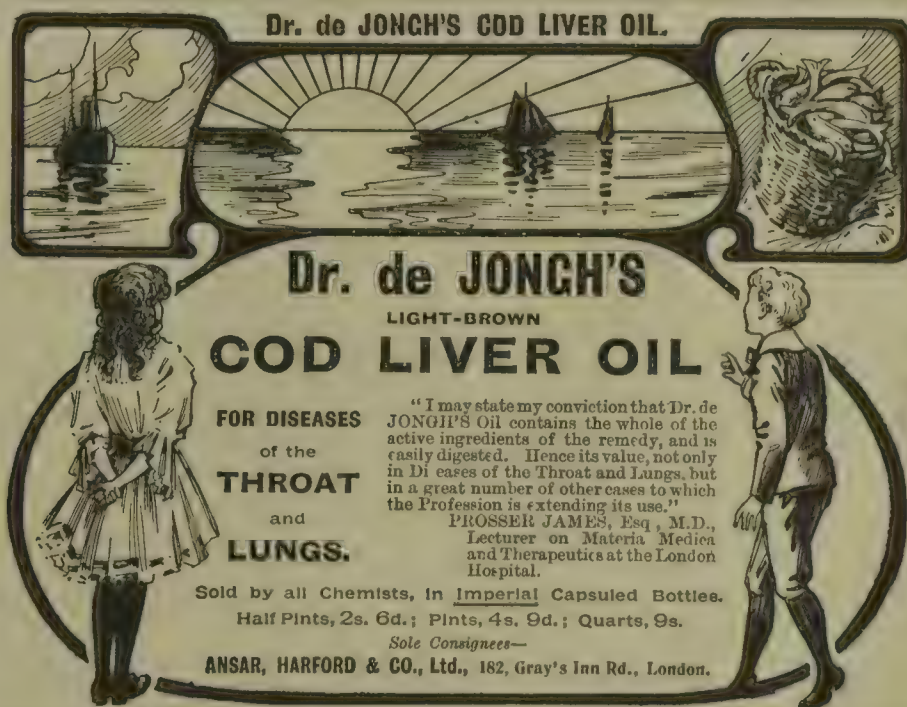
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Irish Linen Pillow Cases 20 by 30 ins. Each	1/6
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Irish Linen Duchesse Covers Each	2/11

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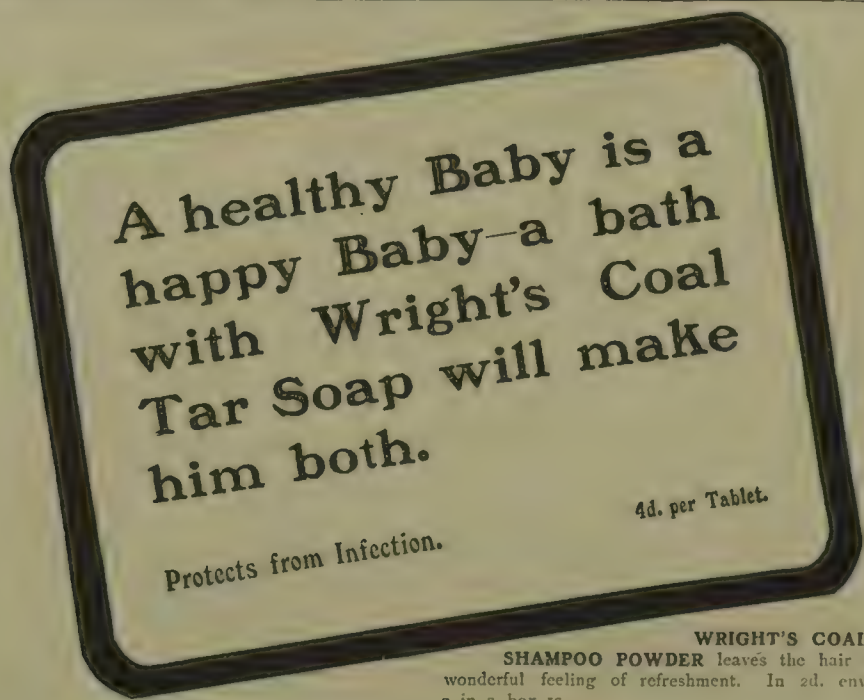
FOR DISEASES of the THROAT and LUNGS.

"I may state my conviction that Dr. de JONCH'S Oil contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Di cases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of other cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the London Hospital.

Sold by all Chemists, in Imperial Capsuled Bottles.  
Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

Sole Consignees—  
**ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd.,** 182, Gray's Inn Rd., London.



## A healthy Baby is a happy Baby—a bath with Wright's Coal Tar Soap will make him both.

Protects from Infection.

4d. per Tablet.

**WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SHAMPOO POWDER** leaves the hair with a wonderful feeling of refreshment. In 2d. envelopes, 7 in a box 1s.



## A NEST FOR REST.

An ideal Easy Chair that can instantly be converted into a most luxurious Lounge or Couch. Simply press the small knob and the back will decline, or automatically rise, to any position desired by the occupant. Release the knob and the back is instantly and securely locked. No other chair does this.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can also be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

Press the knob—that's all.

The "BURLINGTON." (Patented).

Catalogue "C 7" of Adjustable Chairs & Couches, Post Free.

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171, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.



## ART NOTES.

SPRING has unleashed the waters, and Countess Feodora Gleichen's fountain in Hyde Park is, for one, refreshed and refreshing again. But the London fountain at the best of times flows sparingly: in the winter the taps are turned entirely off. The riddle, Why is a Government clerk like the jets in Trafalgar Square? has no meaning during those months when they do not play even from ten till four. Many fountains, it is true, are held excused of their dryness because they are "drinking-fountains," which means that you must press a button before the unwilling stream trickles slowly to your cup, so slowly that it might be thought the Board is half converted to Mr. Belloc's plea—or was it Mr. Chesterton's — that water should be dispensed, like poison, only on a doctor's prescription.

Even in this city of umbrellas the right of flowing water is not always amiss, and the drinking-fountain should not be allowed to hide, like the professional man, its calling. Who has not found some pleasure in those two constant streams beside the swing-doors of the British Museum? Those minute spurts possess the movement that belongs to nothing else in all that inanimate assembly of man's works. The fountain in Berkeley Square, and the dismal monument with the three poets in Park Lane, make, as far as we have observed, no show of water. Go from one London watering-place to another—and think of Rome! Think of the Trevi Fountain without its foam. Instead of a roaring, living, laughing thing, it would be an empty, a hollow-eyed mask. I do not say that London wants a Trevi Fountain; we have no sculptor to catch the inspiration of the rushing water and reflect it in rearing horses and tossed masonry; but in so far as our

fountain-makers do admit the inspiration of the stream or the wave in their mermaids, water-lilies, tanks and spouts, they should have the support of the Turncock.

Mr. Gilbert, although he broke away from the dry tradition, and designed his fountain in Piccadilly Circus on the assumption that it would always be flooded, has fared no better than the rest. He made too much of his water, it is true: he drenched the flower-women! Doubtless they stood upon their rights, for they had chosen the pitch long before Mr. Gilbert put his fountain there. At any rate, the taps have been turned off, and the water again kept tidily in the pipes. This

International's President, holds the floor in the octagon with his "Torse de Femme," a tremendous fragment, and he will be found again in the same galleries towards the end of May, when the present gathering will be replaced by the "Fair Women" exhibition. Meanwhile, the Royal Society of British Artists perseveres with its gallery and its traditions in Suffolk Street, and stands for a phase of National art that is carefully ignored by the International Society. At the Leicester Galleries Signora Emma Ciardi, Mr. Mark Fisher, and Sir F. Seymour Haden have been attracting many admirers; while the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colour in Piccadilly provides its usual cheerful commentary on the buying capabilities of a much-abused public.—E. M.



THE LINER WRECKED ON AN UNCHARTED ROCK OFF WEST AUSTRALIA: THE S.S. "PERICLES."

The Aberdeen liner "Pericles," homeward bound from Australia to London, last week struck an uncharted rock near Cape Leeuwin, about seven miles from the shore. She struck at 3.25, by 4 o'clock all the passengers and crew (450 in all) had left in the boats; and about an hour and a-half later the ship sank. The boats all reached the shore in safety, in spite of surf and growing darkness. The women showed great courage, singing while the men rowed. The "Pericles" was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff only two years ago.

means that his dolphins, which were intended to glisten through a thin veil of running water, are left high and dry, and dead and dusty. Mr. Gilbert's bronze is parched, and his design left incomplete. In a lecture last week Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, naming this fountain as one of the best things in modern London, expressed the wish that he could pull down its ugly architectural surroundings. It might be easier to do that than to turn on the taps, but it would be less effective.

The International Society has taken kindly to its new premises, and the Grafton Galleries are now established as the headquarters of several of the more important of the annual exhibitions. M. Rodin, the

and at all ages, and as it is often caused by bodily exertions, the poor who engage in laborious manual work are especially subject to it. Some ten thousand patients are annually relieved by this excellent charity. Many thousands are enabled to continue to earn their living, which without its aid would be impossible, while in the case of children the cures effected are often permanent. The Lord Mayor calls attention to the fact that, in consequence of the extension of the Society's work, an increased annual income of £1000 is urgently needed to enable it to maintain its present efficiency. Subscriptions may be sent to the secretary, at 35, Finsbury Square, E.C., or to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 72, Lombard Street, E.C.



## SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD

### For Infants

The following are some of the main reasons why Savory and Moore's Food is so successful as an infant's diet.

Infants like it, and take it readily.

Its use may be begun gradually, while the child is still being nursed by the mother.

It provides the essential elements of nutrition in a form that even the most delicate infant can easily digest.

It makes healthy bone and good teeth, which are so necessary for proper physical development.

It relieves constipation, which, in infancy, is nearly always caused by improper, indigestible food.

It is not "predigested"; thus it strengthens and develops the child's digestive organs in a natural manner.

It is an inexpensive food, and is used by parents in every station of life from the highest to the lowest.

### SEND FOR SAMPLE

A Special Large Trial Tin of Savory and Moore's Food and a copy of their little Book, "The Baby," will be forwarded on receipt of 6d. in stamps for postage, etc. Address:

SAVORY & MOORE, Ltd., Chemists to THE KING,  
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Luxuriously comfortable

## EASY CHAIRS



THE "LENNOX" EASY CHAIR, with deep spring, down cushion, pretty cretonne covering, spring edge, and stuffed all hair. ... £5 5 0

Five Hundred Easy Chairs ready for immediate delivery. Write for Catalogue "Chairs" sent free by

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Invigorating in Hot Climates.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

PRICE 1s. PER BOTTLE. OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

## ROWLAND'S FOR THE TEETH ODONTO

WILL MAKE THEM WHITER, SOUNDER, & MORE BEAUTIFUL.

This powder is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a delicate fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearly-like whiteness. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all impurities, and induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes them bright and sound. Its medicinal properties are unrivalled, being antiseptic, antacid, and astringent in its action. Is invaluable for Children's teeth. Boxes, 2s. 9d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



"Just Like Candy"—children say of

## COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

"Not Like Candy"—mothers say

Because there is not a particle of sugar in this antiseptic dentifrice.

Your children will delight in its delicious flavour and use it freely, while their teeth will soon prove its wonderful efficiency as a cleanser and preservative.

Disproves the theory that a cleansing dentifrice must be disagreeable to the taste.

Comes out a ribbon, lies flat on the brush.

42in. of Cream in trial tube sent for 2d. in stamps.

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Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap. Est. 1806.

## THE SECRET OF HEALTH

The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold, is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are Nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot - Air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy. Physicians recommend

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KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.  
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WRITE FOR BATH BOOK 11.7.

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Sole Makers:



## "BRITISH SPORT PAST AND PRESENT."

SPORTSMEN of all kinds will find much congenial matter, both literary and pictorial, in a handsome volume entitled "British Sport Past and Present" (Hodder and Stoughton), compiled by E. D. Cuming and adorned with thirty-one coloured plates from originals by G. Denholm Armour. These pictures have more artistic imagination than is usual in sporting illustrations. The colour-tones are quiet, but there is plenty of life and movement, and several of the plates possess real beauty as landscape and animal studies. The letterpress is practically a prose anthology (if such an expression is permissible) of passages from the works of old writers on sport, as well as from modern authorities, with a few poetical effusions of a sporting character interspersed, such as G. J. Whyte Melville's "The Lord of the Valley." The subjects dealt with, each of which has its appropriate illustration, are fox-hunting, stag-hunting, otter-hunting, partridge, grouse, and pheasant shooting, wild-fowling, coaching and tandem-driving, coursing, fishing (for salmon, trout, pike, etc.), deer-stalking and coursing, polo, racing and steeplechasing. The editor does not make any attempt to give a historical account of the various sports, each of which would of course need a volume to itself: his object is rather to give in each case a vivid description of the sport in question, either from an accepted classic on the subject, or from some less-known writer. The result is a very interesting collection of sporting literature, wherein the reader will meet both old friends and new.

Hotel Metropole in particular are alluringly set forth in an illustrated booklet issued by the Gordon Hotels, to whose number, as most people know, the Hotel Metropole at Brighton belongs. The booklet provides a great deal of information useful to visitors, about amusements in the town, and places of interest in the neighbourhood. It also contains an interesting sketch of the history of Brighton from the pen of that well-known author and journalist, Mr. Austin Brereton.

This mention of Mr.

Lyceum and the late Sir Henry Irving have been his favourite studies, and to his various books and other writings about them he has now added a most interesting comparison of the two Irvings—father and son—which appears, amply illustrated, in the April number of the *Windsor Magazine*. In comparing the work of Mr. H. B. Irving with that of his father, Mr. Brereton finds both points of likeness and points of contrast, and concludes that "Mr H. B. Irving is no mere imitator. . . . He stamps everything with his own individuality." The portraits of the two actors in the same parts placed side by side (Hamlet, Mathias, Louis XI., Charles I., and Dubosq in "The Lyons Mail") form an especially interesting series.

For carriage owners, Connolly tyres have been described as the most satisfactory

work, it is claimed by the firm, ever leaves the Connolly establishment, and Connolly tyres fit neatly on the wheel, give a smart appearance to the vehicle, last long, and run easily. Messrs. J. W. and T. Connolly, King's Cross, London, will send anyone full particulars of their carriage tyres on application.

Our readers will remember that in our issue of March 19 we reproduced some remarkable telephotographs of African wild animals from Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore's book, "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds." These telephotographs, it is worth noting, were all taken with the new rapid Dallmeyer telephoto lens, made by the well-known opticians, Messrs. J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., of Denzil Road, Neasden, N.W.



THE KING AT BIARRITZ: HIS MAJESTY ENJOYING A PEACEFUL CHAT ON THE PLAGE.

During his stay at Biarritz, the King has been able to go about quietly as a private individual, and has enjoyed taking walks along the Plage with his equerry and his dog Caesar. Our photograph shows his Majesty resting undisturbed while children and their nurses play and gossip unconcernedly around him.



WHERE THE KING IS STAYING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE: THE HOTEL DU PALAIS AT BIARRITZ.

Since March 9, his Majesty has been enjoying his holiday at Biarritz, where he is staying, as the Duke of Lancaster, at the Hôtel du Palais. As the photograph shows, the people outside the hotel are evidently waiting to catch a glimpse of him, but the crowds, it is said, have not been unduly obtrusive. The predominance of horse-vehicles over motor-cars is noticeable.

Austin Brereton's name recalls how much playgoers and other readers are indebted to him for his many reminiscences of theatrical history and famous actors and actresses. The

## The most eminent musicians of the day are all of one mind in praising the wonderful Æolian Orchestrelle, the perfect combination in one instrument of all the components of a high-class Orchestra.



Why not try the Æolian Orchestrelle to-day? Call at Æolian Hall and play for yourself on one. Also ask for Catalogue '5,' which gives full details of all the various styles of instruments.

Paderewski says that "the execution of even the most complicated passages leaves nothing to be desired," and wonders at the "magnificent repertoire" prepared for it. Massenet declares that it "makes clear the composer's most intimate thoughts, and brings into play a wealth of execution that only the orchestra can give." Bauer calls it a "marvel"; Ysaye and Mackenzie call it "remarkable"; Calvé thinks it "a superb instrument"; Moszkowski says it "never plays false notes." Renzi wrote that the Orchestrelle "played the works of the immortal Bach with the greatest perfection." Sauer says "it opens a new perspective to the musician and virtuoso." You can prove this. All that these musicians have done, it is in your power to do. To play on an Æolian Orchestrelle

- You require no previous knowledge of music.
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*Our Washing done, ere the Clock strikes One,  
We go for a run in the Morning Sun,  
Thanks to "SUNLIGHT."*



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE rules and conditions for the Scottish Reliability Trial for Touring Cars, June 13 to 18, have just been issued, and, so far as I am able to grasp them,



THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB AS IT WILL BE: A MODEL OF THE CLUB ROOM, SHOWING THE GEORGIAN CEILING

It is proposed that the club room of the new R.A.C. building shall have the Georgian ceiling which was removed from the old War Office. The new club has a frontage on Pall Mall of 230 feet. It is expected that it will be finished within a year.

they sweep away all, or nearly all, the objections upon account of which so many manufacturers have desired that the trial should cease. The executive of the Scottish Club are to be congratulated upon the evolution of rules, conditions, and awards which will differentiate between good and indifferent cars without acutely emphasising the superiority of one or two vehicles in each class, when such superiority was due to accident or to trivialities of running, of which no account should be taken to-day. In the first case, the

price qualification has, very properly, been swept away, the eight classes A to H being differentiated only by limits of cylinder-capacity. This, of course, must level up things with regard to engines, which the R.A.C. definition could never do, as was so clearly demonstrated in the last Tourist Trophy Race.

But equality in the classes is not sought by engine-dimensions alone, for the cars are limited to standard—that is to say, that, with the exception of fuel-tanks, the entered vehicles must be constructed, fitted, and finished according to the standard practice of the entrant or manufacturer, and as detailed in the catalogue for the year 1910. By this it is sought, and most advisedly from the purchaser's point of view, to prevent all boring or lightening of standard frames, increasing compression, the reduction of piston and connecting-rod weights, variation of cams and timing—indeed, all the little fake departures from the normal car as sold to the ordinary customer, which go to make a special competition instrument of a standard automobile. There is no doubt that such faked cars have been entered in these trials, and have secured much advertisement and awards, to the undesired commercial detriment of vehicles genuinely entered from stock without special preparation.

The scoring for hill-climbing performances has been revised in a manner which should encourage entries. No special advantage will accrue from exceptionally fast hill-climbing, and kudos will not in future be gained from the fact of any car being fastest up such-and-such a hill. The

average time made by the cars in each class will be determined, and each car whose time is not slower than such average will be allotted full marks for the hill-climb. So the only advantage

of fast climbing will be the placing of the average as high as possible. Tyre-stops totalling one hour in the aggregate will not count adversely. The total marks will be as follows: Reliability, 1000; starting, 50; hill-climbing, 100; fuel-consumption, 100; acceleration, 25. These are, of course, all maximum totals, and are subject to deductions from many causes.

To the private practical driver, sweet and easy steering is one of the chief considerations of a modern motor-car, and the purchaser who intends to drive his own vehicle should be careful himself to handle the duplicate or the actual car to be purchased upon which he is given a trial run, and then to take particular note as to the character of the steering. He should beware of a car which requires continually steering; that is to say, shows no desire to return to centre, as it were, but has to be continually set—very little, perhaps, but nevertheless continually set—by the wheel in a fresh direction. For a car to steer quite satisfactorily, it should appear to obey the thought rather than the effort of its driver. Now, as all their owners will agree, no car possesses this steering sweetness in higher degree than the Wolseley-Siddeley cars, and it is this characteristic that makes them so pleasant to drive and causes so many owners to be seen at the wheel.



THE LARGEST AUSTIN EVER BUILT, AND THE THIRD FOR THE SAME OWNER:  
A 60-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This fine vehicle, the largest hitherto built by the Austin Motor Car Company, is the property of Miss Thornton, late of Moscow, and it is the third Austin car which that lady has ordered.

By Appointment to



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# RESULT

## OF CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

### REASONS COMPETITION



No one having been successful in forwarding the correct solution, the prize of £25 has accordingly been divided between the following 128 competitors, each of whom made only one mistake in their list. (For full list of names and addresses see "Daily Mirror," April 9th.) Along with the prize we are giving one of our bronzed metal caskets, containing complete Cherry Blossom Boot Polishing Outfit, as a slight additional mark of our appreciation of the trouble taken. Below the list of names will be found the 9 reasons in their correct order, as voted by the majority of the competitors themselves:

Miss Dickinson	Mr. A. H. J. Green	Miss K. Jones	Mr. H. J. Pierce
John Tunison	Miss H. A. Webber	Mr. W. Young	Mrs. A. Verger
Miss Nellie Atkins	Mrs. Beckett	Mr. W. H. Chiswell	Mr. J. W. Phares
Mrs. Champet	Mrs. Burroughs	Miss S. A. Bush	Mrs. C. Butler
Miss W. Hares	Mr. R. Baxter	Miss A. Colgan	Mrs. Scothern
Mrs. A. L. Sharpe	Mr. F. W. Brimacombe	Mrs. Hawker	Mrs. Hogben
Miss Mary Andrews	Miss Lloyd	Mr. L. Sulston	Miss F. Silman
Mr. W. Langley Jordan	Mr. E. W. Abbott	Mrs. A. A. Richmond	Miss F. Wittle
Mary Fawcett	Mrs. Surtess	Mr. H. E. Wiltshire	Miss Shaw
Miss Macintyre	Mrs. Mansell	Mr. Chas. Keene	Mrs. A. H. Barton
Mrs. E. Hall	Miss L. Warrington	Mrs. Tunken	Miss C. M. Fisher
Mr. H. J. Miller	J. Brimwell	Mr. F. Snellgrove	Miss Dorothy Priest
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Mrs. F. Fisher	Miss Tucker	Mrs. Gerry	Mrs. Reeves
Miss K. Betts	Mrs. Peyton	Mrs. R. Carr	Miss R. Molland
Mrs. Inge	Mrs. K. Anderson	Mr. Cooper	Mr. H. Ulston
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## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F R GITTINS (Birmingham).—The three-mover of your own is very acceptable. The two-mover has such a formidable authorship that we hesitate to publish it. Has it appeared elsewhere?

E G MUNTZ (Toronto).—In Problem No. 3432 your proposed solution of 1. Kt to K 3rd will not avail against Black's defence of 1. R to R 5th.

CHARLES BURNETT.—The question has often been asked and has been under consideration, but no steps have as yet been taken.

G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON (Cobham).—We thank you for your problem, which shall be carefully examined.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3427 received from N H Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3431 from C A M (Penang) and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3432 from J W Beatty (Toronto) and F Hanstein; of No. 3434 from E G Muntz (Toronto), F Grant (New York), C Field, G P D (Damascus), and L Schlu (Vienna); of No. 3435 from E G Muntz, C Field (Athol, Mass.), and J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3436 from H Grasset Baldwin (Rome), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), G H Wheeler (Cheltenham), R Murphy (Wexford), F R Gittins (Birmingham), J F Adamson (Glasgow), R Bee (Melton Mowbray), J W Haynes (Winton), W Lillie (Marple), and F Ford (Cheltenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3437 received from Charles Burnett, W Winter (Medstead), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Green (Boulogne), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Santer (Paris), J Cohn (Berlin), C Barretto (Madrid), C J Fisher (Eye), London McAdam (Southsea), L Schlu, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), Hereward, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), G W Moir (East Sheen), W H A W (Holt), H S Brandreth (Nice), R Murphy, T K Douglas (Scone), Sorrento, Major Buckley (Instow), F R Pickering, T Turner (Brixton), E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), R C Widdcombe (Saltash), and Fred Bateman (Ilford).

## CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played in the "Four-Leaved Shamrock Correspondence Tourney," between Messrs. T. KING-PARKS and W. W. BROOKS.  
(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. K to R sq	Q to R 5th
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	This and the following capture are absolutely fatal to Black, although there is much that interests in the rest of the game.	
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21. Kt to B 5th	Q takes P
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	22. R to K B sq	Q to Kt 4th
6. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. R to B 3rd	P takes P
7. R to K sq	Kt takes Q P	24. P takes P	P to K Kt 3rd
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	B to B sq seems a good reply at this point.	
9. B takes B (ch)	Kt takes B	25. B to B sq	Q takes Kt
10. Q takes P	Castles	26. R takes Q	P takes R
		27. Q takes P	

So far the opening is practically all book, but Black has to play a strictly defensive game, and ought to prepare to act accordingly.

11. Kt to Q 5th R to K sq  
12. P to Q Kt 3rd B to B sq  
Bearing the above note in mind, it was essential that White's attack should be broken up, and for this purpose the following line seems best: B to B 3rd; 13. Kt takes B, Q takes Kt; 14. B to Kt 2nd. Q takes Q; 15. B takes Q, and the position is equal, except that Black has Knight against Bishop for the ending.

13. B to Kt 2nd P to Q B 3rd  
14. Kt to K 2nd R to K 3rd  
15. P to K B 4th Q to B 3rd

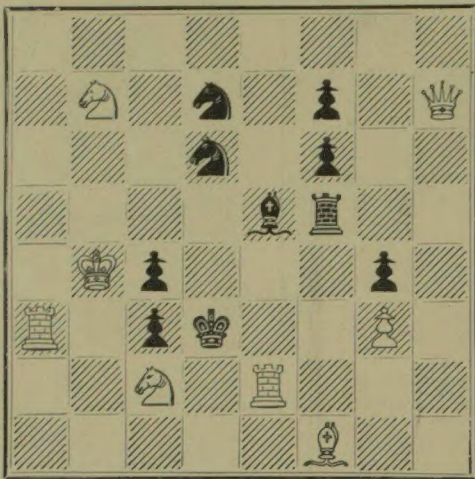
Much too late, in any case, but positively bad in face of White's reply, which proves it a wasted move.

16. P to K 5th Q to Q sq  
17. Q R to Q sq P to Q 4th  
18. P to B 4th B to B 4th

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3436.—By PATRICK MORAN

WHITE.  
1. Kt to B 6th  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3439.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Acting under absolute necessity, brought about by the abnormal state of the rubber market, the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company have from April 1 further advanced their prices for mechanical rubber goods, to the extent of ten per cent. and upwards, according to the price per pound. There is, moreover, every possibility of other articles being advanced in price to a similar extent.

In mid-Atlantic recently an interesting incident occurred. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's cargo-steamer *Caroni*, bound from Newport News to England, sighted the American schooner *Lewis P. Goward*, of Bath (U.S.A.), flying signals of distress. There was no navigator on the schooner, the Captain having been washed overboard, they had lost their bearings, and had no boat. Captain Owen Lewis, of the *Caroni*, sent his second officer, Mr. Balding, in the dinghy to the schooner to see if she were seaworthy, and, if so, to navigate her to the nearest port. Mr. Balding remained in charge of the vessel, and the boat returned to the *Caroni*, which proceeded on her voyage. The company have since received a cable from Mr. Balding, stating that the schooner has arrived safely at Bermuda.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE RIVALS" AT THE LYRIC.

WISELY, Mr. Lewis Waller has resolved that the feature of his revival of "The Rivals" shall be the pace of the rendering. If sometimes in modern productions of old comedy we have had to complain of the scenes dragging, no objection on this score can be raised to the Lyric management's treatment of Sheridan; the fun is fast and furious from the first entrance of Sir Anthony. Mention of that character comes apropos, for the performance which by the end of the opening act on Monday night last established beyond doubt its claim to being successful was that of Mr. C. W. Somerset as Sir Anthony—the best work this actor has done in his career. Rather more senile than the ordinary Sir Anthony, his was a delightfully explosive and spluttering as could be desired, and was kept in the true comedy key. No less of a triumph was won by Mr. Robert Loraine as Bob Acres. Just for a moment it looked as if Mr. Loraine were going to slur over the countryman's timorousness—this Acres seemed almost too manly. But the actor's comic terror in the scene with the Squire's man and in the duel episode disposed of all doubts as to the rightness of his conception, and these passages went to roars of laughter. We are lucky also in this revival in having a Sir Lucius O'Trigger that would have gladdened Sheridan's heart. Mr. Leonard Boyne, perhaps out of deference to tradition, makes Sir Lucius something of the stage-Irishman, and his brogue is rather rich; but he never forces points—he makes the man as cool as steel in the quieter scenes, and gives him a sort of cold rage even at the time of the challenge. A performance, this, of distinction and polish. Mr. Waller's Jack Absolute, of course, we knew would be all right—easy, alert, eloquent, full of humour; and Miss Lottie Venne, if a somewhat skittish and kittenish Mrs. Malaprop, brought out all the verbal perversions of her part with just sufficient, and never with extravagant, emphasis. Good, again, was Miss Beatrice Ferrar in the rôle of the treacherous serving-maid; once more she proved herself one of the most reliable of our comedienettes. The disappointment of the revival was Miss Kate Cutler's Lydia Languish, a dollish rather than a lackadaisical or sentimental heroine, played too much on soubrette lines; peevish when she should be a ter-magant, by no means strong in the passages of emotion. The underplot was so cut down that Julia and Faulkland were reduced to little more than shadows of themselves.

"JULIUS CÆSAR" AT THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.  
It cannot be said that Shakespeare is being neglected just now in the land of his birth. London is, at any

(Continued overleaf.)

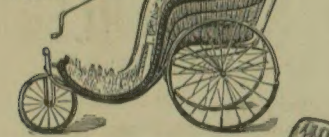
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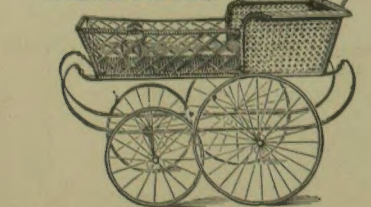
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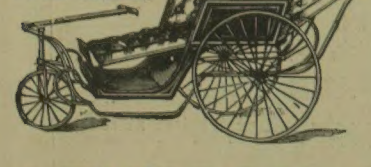
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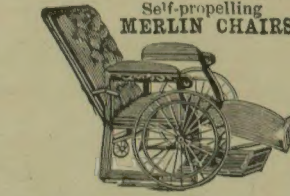
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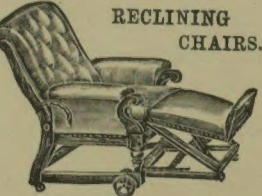
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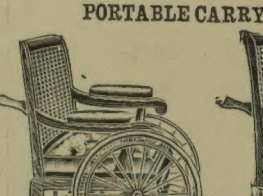
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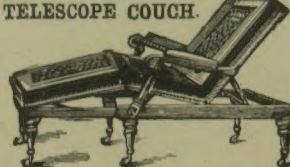
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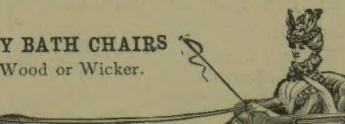
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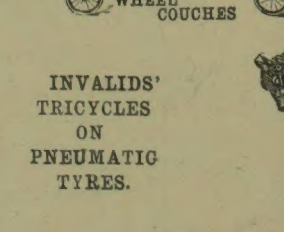
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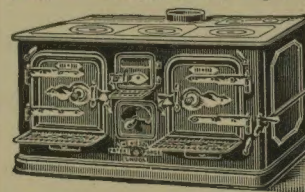
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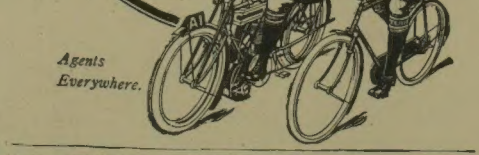
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rate, going its share towards honouring the poet, thanks to Sir Herbert Tree's annual festival. "The Merry Wives" has had quite a respectable run, and on Saturday afternoon last "Julius Cæsar" was revived. The actor-manager's own representation of Mark Antony, and the realistic stage-management of the famous speech in the Forum are now among our stage-traditions, and praise of them would be superfluous. The novelty of the latest revival is the passionate intensity which Mr. Ainley lends to the rhetoric of Cassius. The whole conception of the actor is markedly and strikingly untheatrical, and in the great quarrel scene with Brutus this Cassius makes us forget the footlights altogether. The Brutus of Mr. Lyn Harding seems rather frigid and stiff—possibly Plutarch's, certainly not Shakespeare's Brutus; but Miss Evelyn Millard's picturesque Portia, and a charming piece of acting by Miss Iris Hoey as Lucius are performances which must not be left unnoticed.

#### "TRELAWNY OF 'THE WELLS.'" AT THE REPERTORY THEATRE

"Trelawny of 'The Wells,'" one imagines, will always be more of a favourite with students of theatrical history than with the ordinary playgoer, who probably would not know, unless he were told, that there was any actual counterpart to Tom Wrench, the dramatist herein portrayed; or that Sir Arthur Pinero has, in his picture of his old profession as he remembers it in his boyhood, paid a graceful compliment to the memory and early struggles of the author of "Caste." On the other hand, it needs no special knowledge of those days to discover plenty of entertainment in the story of his young actress, Rose Trelawny's chequered love-romance, and in the hopes and ambitions, the humours and oddities of her colleagues at "The Wells." It is comforting to those who remember the original production at the Court to find two of the most important parts filled by their former representatives. Miss Irene Vanbrugh—looking not a day older than she did twelve years ago, and more charming than ever in her crinoline gown of rose-pink—is still the Trelawny, and to her the part, with its laughter and its tears and its tirades, must seem child's play to-day; but she acts as carefully and, of course, much more easily, than before. Mr. Dion Boucicault gives the none too pleasant Vice-Chancellor the same rasping tones and autocratic manner as at the Court, and it is difficult to conceive of any other performance save his. But the newcomers are also all good. Mr. Dennis Eadie's Tom Wrench is more of the period than that of his predecessor, and a similar compliment may be paid to Mr. Charles Maude as Rose's gentleman lover. And Miss Hilda Trevelyan's tearful comedienne, Avonia Bunn, Mr. Valentine's old-school actor, Telfer, and Miss Fay Davis's condescending actress of the Olympic all fit into the frame; while there are at least half-a-dozen other parts played perfectly by well-known actors and actresses.

Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.

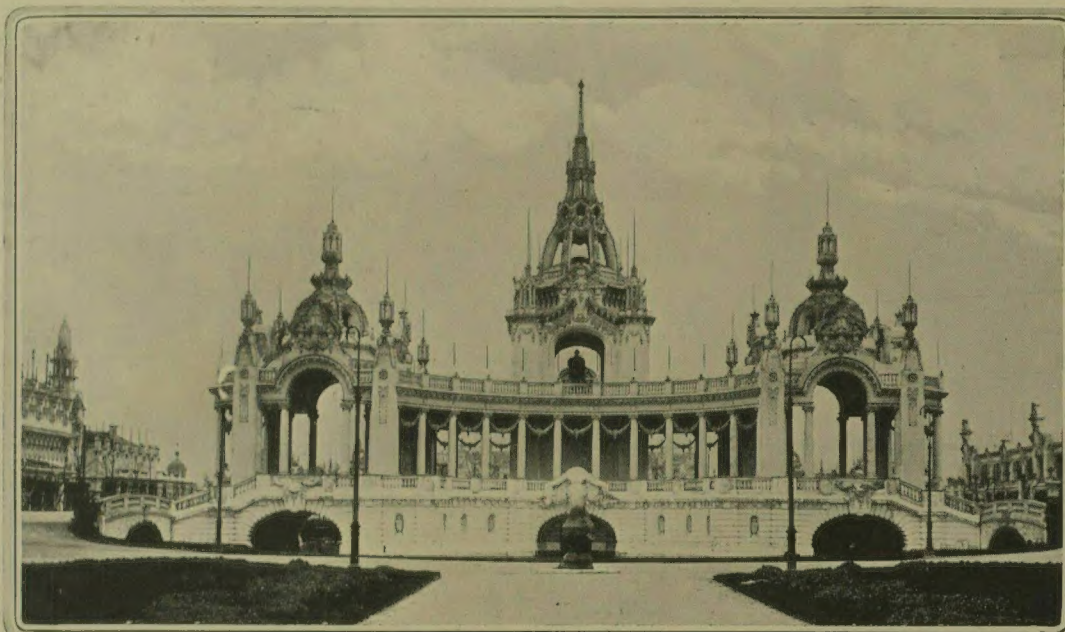
There is much excitement just now at St. Ives—the Cornish one—over a pronouncement by Mr. Norman Whitehouse, formerly assistant to Sir W. Ramsay, in his report on the latest mineral discovery in the Cornish Riviera. "I have found," he writes, "that all the Trenwith Springs exhibit radioactivity to an abnormal extent even when compared with other mineral waters." It is therefore

by no means improbable that before long the "Delectable Duchy" will add to its countless natural attractions the possession of a famous curative Spa and health resort.



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THE NEW "WHITE CITY" ARISING AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH: THE IMPERIAL TOWER THAT FACES THE COURT OF HONOUR AT THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

To judge by the above example, the buildings at the forthcoming Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush will rival, if not surpass, in beauty of design any of their predecessors, whether at the "White City" or other exhibitions. The building shown in the photograph is to face the Court of Honour, and is called the Imperial Tower.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of MRS. ELIZA MARY ANNE SCOTT, of Henbury Manor, Wimborne, Dorset, who died on Feb. 4, have been proved by her sons, Frederick William Agnew Scott and Francis Robert Gordon Scott, the value of the estate being £137,565. The testatrix directs that portions of £10,000 are to be made up for each of her daughters, Ada Gordon Peais, Eliza Gordon Scott, and Ethel Gordon King; and she gives £5000 to her stepdaughter, Mrs. Fanny Carthew, small legacies and annuities to servants and others, and the residue, in trust, for her said two sons.

The will of MR. HEW SINGER-BIGGER, of 56, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, who died on Dec. 19, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £43,547. The testator gives £1000 each to his nephews Dr. Nathaniel Grace and Archibald Hew Grace; £200 each to Montague Shearman, K.C., and John George Aitchison; and the residue in trust for his wife for life or widowhood, or one half thereof in the event of her remarriage, and subject thereto for his children.

The will (dated May 27, 1908) of DAME ISABELLA ELIZABETH FERGUSSON, widow of Sir James Fergusson, Bt., of 99, Eaton Square, has been proved by her son Charles Twysden Hoare, the value of the property amounting to £73,739. The testatrix gives £500 to her stepson Sir Charles Fergusson; £300 to her housekeeper; £100 to her butler; a few small legacies to others; and the residue to her son, with a request that he would carry out her wishes in regard to her granddaughters.

The will and codicil of MR. HENRY JAMES LUBBOCK, D.L., J.P., of 65, Lowndes Square, a partner in Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard Street, who died on Jan. 25, are proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £81,400. The testator nominates his son Geoffrey to succeed to his share and interest in the bank, and gives to him his capital therein, he paying £4000 a year to his mother. He also gives £20,000, in trust, for his son Rupert Egerton; £10,000, in trust, for his son Henry; £1000 each to St. George's Hospital and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and the residue to his wife, his daughters being provided for by settlement.

In addition to the extensive programme already arranged by the Bournemouth Centenary Committee, which includes the first International aviation meeting in the British Isles, two battles of flowers, two carnivals, a motor gymkhana, naval and military tournament, a grand "Young England" day, military tattoos, International athletic sports, and a continuous round of cafés chantants, grand vocal and instrumental concerts, bals masqués, etc., it is now intended to add a great motor-boat meeting, under the auspices of the British Motor-Boat Club. The races will commence on Monday, July 18, and will continue for three days. The Centenary Fêtes, which will open on July 6, will therefore extend until July 20. The motor-car battle of flowers promises to be quite a society function. Prizes will be offered for the best-decorated cars, and the Royal Automobile Club will offer a valuable cup as an International prize.

## NOSE A MASS OF PIMPLES.

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